1. Shruson

OCTOBER 19, 1836.

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Vol. VII. No. 43.

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FOR ZION'S HERALD.

THE IMMUTABILITY OF PRINCIPLE.

importance over the changing affairs of time.

Those also, who are accustomed to contemplate

the divine government, as manifested in the physi-

cal, intellectual and moral world, are arrested by

the fact, that while there is an endless diversity in

the modes of existence, and in the events of Prov-

ed,-and especially such is our dissent of opin-

terests of man for time and eternity.

moral virtue is every where seen?

forts. Years of labor to make manifest the right-

posterity. Thus with Jerome of Prague. He was

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the rear. ent will enable him to be in constant attenor more than eighteen years past been en-inufacture and making use of these instruapplied several hundred to persons within is had an opportunity of seeing a great numeral field of the control of the control of the Charlestown Almshouse, of Deacon Gideon Foster, has been the keeper 2 years;—he is now confident he can give relief, who may be disposed to call on him paragraphs for the seconmodalize of different control of the commodation of different control of the contr relief, who may be disposed to call on him apartments for the accommodation of different rame time, and has every facility for fitting ricles.—A variety of instruments for decrepid wishing for any of these instruments will be Mrs. Foster, at their residences—or at the ere a room is provided for all those who called does all his own work himself, and every faithful manner. All individuals can see him eat the above place.

paired, at the above place, paired, at the above place, paired, at the shortest notice. ed's Trusses have been recommended to the since, by Dr. J. C. WARREN of this city, and prefer to Drs. WALKER and THOMPSON of

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elling preachers in the New England, Maine, shire Conferences are authorized agents, to snire Conferences are authorized agents, to may be made. ilcations on business, or designed for publica-ldressed to the Editor, post paid, unless con-rave subscribers. iles, and other matters in accounts of revivals, and other matters in the cames of the

is to be particular to write the names of sub-

# MICONTE



Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, under the Patronage of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SCRUTINY.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1836.

hanging benefits the criminal,) can we reason on perfect and perpetual peace. this ground to show the nature of Divine punish- How then shall we be roused to the use of such tions of the Divine law must be the same? Most cer- tian country. tainly. If we then, from the nature of the case, 6. Present prospects of the cause. We cannot

THE ATHEIST. "Fool!" saith the Atheist; "'tis a dream-a cheat Of lying Priestcraft. There is no God nor heaven! The grave-the cold, damp dungeon of the soul And body, yawns to receive thee! Darkness, Not light, shall be thy recompense: the wing, The raven wing of night, eternal, deep, Shall cast its rayless shadows o'er thy tomb. Silence shall brood upon thy breast-decay Shall waste thee with its fingers-and the flood Of cold forgetfulness, that hides the brute,

Oct. 20.

Shall spread its sullen waters over thee! Alas! poor unbeliever, thou art mad-Lost mid the mazes of thy thorny pride! And while the sun shines broadly from the sky, Thou gropest in caverns of philosophy; Ay, like a moth art addled with a taner! What wouldst thou-that we leave the light of Heaven To follow thy delusive torch in dim Despair? No! let the worm woo down the birds From the bright sky to grovel in his slime-Let the lank lizard teach the bounding deer To quit the grassy vale where waters glide Gemmed with the golden morn-to dwell in caves Where night and silence hold their dim dominion-Let the pale corse with ghastly visage speak To the winged spirit, and persuade it down From paradise to sleep in cold decay-But we will ne'er forego our fond belief. Anchored in heaven, and steadfast as the sun!

[Goodrich's Poems.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE CAUSE OF PEACE DESERVES ATTENTION.

enevolence and reform, is not duly regarded by the Christian community. We rejoice in the for, and a giving up of the point on your part? growing attention paid to this subject; but we will

ral and eternal, of unborn myriads. Had it been which requires it. at first decided aright, it would have prevented an What you have said about their being "boud-

the surface of the whole globe. mankind in time or eternity. It affects agriculture goods, and even of their lives, in some cases."-

eglected?

ment? No. Suppose I should say a young artist means? We must thoroughly examine the subhad used black in a painting of an Englishman's ject. This is the first step; and without it, nothface, or made a statue of a man without a nose; ing will ever be done or attempted to any purwould it not be an act of egregious folly, to at pose. We must consider well the claims of this tempt to show because the statue had no nose, or cause. We must look in detail at the guilt and the white man's face was painted black, that the evils of war. We must strip it of all disguises and conclusion would be inevitable, that men have no see its own horrid form and features. We must noses, and all white ones have black faces? And fill our minds with the subject, and thus acquire is it not equal folly to attempt to show from the an interest sufficient to make us do all that is very imperfections of human law, that the perfec- requisite on our part to abolish war in every Chris-

from the object of punishment, or from similar hu- now dwell upon these; but we can truly say, and man institutions, can obtain no limitation of the it may well suffice to say, that the cause of peace penalty, we must still hold the conclusion valid: has never, since the age of primitive Christianity, There is nothing recognized by Universalism to been in a conditian so prosperous. A variety of prevent the eternal misery of some human be- circumstances are conspiring to render its prospects peculiarly auspicious, calling aloud on all the friends of God and man to lend a willing ear and give a hearty response to its claims.

Can the disciples of the Prince of Peace refuse to examine such a subject at such a time? Have they not already slumbered over it fifteen hundred years too long? If they still cling to their slumbers, will their final Judge hold them guiltless? FRIEND OF PEACE.

> FOR ZION'S HERALD LETTERS TO REV. D. I. ROBINSON.

VERY DEAR BROTHER-The character of your letter marked No. VI., is such that I am constrained to reply to it. But I frankly confess I scarcely know how. You give me first, all my ground and vindicate my charge, and then turn round and contradict yourself; so that for my life I cannot guess what you would be "driving at." But I will endeavor to look after you, so as to leave the public to judge where the truth lies.

You cover the whole ground professedly in dispute between us, so that to follow you is a reiterated task. I will just sustain my charge further, that Br. Scott's article is libellous on the Divine government. A libel is that which belies a fact or truth. Brother Scott affirms that "the principle of slavery is, under any and all circumstances, a thief a robber and a murderer." If so, it must extend to Jewish slavery. Now God has said "thou shalt buy;" and if so, God has either done wrong, or Br. Scott's article is a libel on what he has done: and it is not in your power to rescue his statement from the charge :-- you have confirmed it by saying that some possible kind of slavery, under some The cause of peace, as a distinct department of possible circumstances, is justifiable, or just. Now who does not see, that this is just what I contend

You would next endeavor to bend the word of state a few reasons to show, that it demands, espe- God to a system of your own devising, and by comcially from Christians, tenfold more than it is even ments of pure opinion alone, bring me into a contradiction; this I cannot allow. The fact is, God 1. Its nature as a matter of moral obligation .- allowed the Jews to buy servants, or bond-men; It is a question that concerns subjects and rulers, if so, when a person buys a thing, is that thing his individuals and nations, involving their duty to property? If you say no, you contradict the comthemselves, to one another, and to God. To him mon meaning of language-if you say yes, you enonsible; and one day will be call tirely deny what you have said upon Ex. xi. 21; the warrior and the statesman, the monarch and so hang where you will, you certainly fall. I feel the peasant, male and female, to a strict account I should correct you in your comments on the for the part they take in the wholesale butchery of twenty-first of Exodus. You say that "he is his his creatures. It is a question of awful and uni-money," refers to the law of manslaughter. I versal concern. Not one of us can avoid taking scarce could have supposed that a "Rev. theolosides; and it is high time for every man to deter- gian" would have stated that, for it is a part of an mine what stand God requires him to take. We act wholly upon another subject; therefore, what may never be summoned to the field of battle; but you say can have no reference whatever to the we shall be tempted in one way or another to en- subject of dispute between us. You say that if "a courage the custom of war. This we may do by man beat his servant, till he die, he should be punthe votes we cast, the measures we support, or the ished with death." Now sir, the act and the fact principles we advocate, whether in religion, mor- in history, warrant no such thing, but the reverse. als, or politics. Neutral we cannot be; and, if For if he beat him so that he died after a day or responsible to the Judge of all for whatever influ- two, he should not be punished at all; and if he ence we exert here, we are solemnly bound to died before, he should not be punished with death, examine this great question of duty to God and as you affirm. With much greater propriety I might protest against your unwarranted perver-2. Its peculiar importance. It involves the duty, sion of God's law, by saying such and such things rights and interests of all mankind. There is not may be, and then consider them as proved. It is on this side of eternity another topic of vaster truly painful to see such use made of the Bible, magnitude. It is big with the weal or wo, tempo- and it shows the extreme weakness of the cause

incalculable amount of sin and misery, saved lives men forever," proves just nothing on the point, but enough to re-people many a world like our own, the perversion of that intellect that could write it. and staid torrents of blood sufficient to crimson You affirm, that the jubilee extended to servants bought of the heathen. Let me confront you a 3. Extent of its connections and bearings .- It per- little. Richard Watson remarks that "the greater vades the world, and touches all its main springs part of servants were slaves; that is to say, they of duty and interest. It infuses more or less of its belonged absolutely to their masters, who had a influence into nearly every thing that concerns right to dispose of their persons, their bodies, and manufactures, commerce and the arts, litera- "The Hebrew slaves were continued in slavery till ture and science, liberty, morals, and religion; the forms of government, the institutions of society, the were "forever." "Moses notices two or three character of every people; social order, domestic sorts of slaves among the Hebrews; who had forhappiness, and the prosperity, political, moral, and eign slaves obtained by capture, by purchase, or religious, of all nations. Shall such a subject be born in the house. Over these, masters had entire authority; they might sell them, exchange 4. Circumstances of the age. A crisis is ap- them, punish them, judge them, and even put them proaching, which calls upon us to decide this great to death, without public process."-Calmet. "They uestion. The state of civilized, nominally Chris- [the Jews] might purchase bondmen of the heaian nations; the commercial and literary inter- then nations round about them, or of those strancourse between different parts of the globe; the gers that sojourned among them, (except of the rowth of manufactures and the arts; the progress seven nations to be destroyed,) and might claim f knowledge, and the rise of popular governments; dominion over them, and entail them on their famthe various efforts to diffuse Christianity over the ilies, as an inheritance, for the year of jubilee should whole earth; the creation of numerous interests, give no discharge to them." I think this suffifeelings, and habits, that shrink from war as their cient to show an enlightened public, that you, or leadliest foe; these and many other circumstances your cause, is most desperately wanting in every lemand a general and earnest consideration of a thing but words. My syllogism therefore sustains subject so essential to the great aims and enter- itself, notwithstanding what you have said by way prises of the age.

5. Necessity of increased attention. Wars, we What you have said about the Gibeonites being the last resort of one driven from the know, must cease, for God has promised it; but enslaved, is the last resort of one driven from the how? Not by supernatural interposition of Prov- point, that slavery is always wrong in the abstract; idence-not by the agency of special messengers for they were to have been destroyed, and God did from heaven-not by miracle or magic-not by not legislate in favor of their being enslaved, but at liberty; and was seen running while in sight, any sudden or unaccountable change in human for their destruction. The whole ground being though cruelly mangled by the stripes he had renature; but by the right use of those means which thus covered, it must be evident to an "enlighten-

tive, (and then we should be at a loss to know how God has appointed to hush a warring world into ed public" that my positions are fully sustained. In conclusion it appears:

1. That slavery in the abstract, (or holding pro-

Whole No. 369.

perty in man) is sustained by the Bible. 2. Acknowledged by Br. Robinson.

3. That it is not by you deemed proper to reason in favor of American slavery by the abstract principles of slavery-but self evident to us, it is. 4. That if the abolitionists would sustain themselves, they must show that our slavery is not slavery. Which they cannot do-Therefore,

5. That abclitionism is founded in error and not Yours, in.due respect, in truth.

St. Albans, Sept., 1836.

[From the Philanthropist ]

A TALE OF HORROR.

The following facts were communicated in a letter written to Samuel Crothers, minister of the gospel, by an intelligent and pious young man, living in Ross county, Ohio, who is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. What bloody deeds would not a faithful history of the South for the last year, disclose! Is it not time for her to turn?

DEAR SIR-At your request, I make a statement on paper of the following facts, related to me by various individuals, citizens of Yazoo county, Mississippi, while doing business there during the last winter and spring-their statements all agreeing

They are these. About the middle of July, 1835. and during the time of excitement there, (for fear of an insurrection of the slaves,) a stranger came into Benton (the county town of that county.) He said his name was Hunter, and that he lived in Tennessee, (I think the western district.) He was an intelligent man, and professed to be hunting a situation as teacher. Unfortunately he was seen a few days after his arrival, talking with a negro slave. The man was immediately seized by a set of men (citizens) calling themselves regulators. These men try, condemu, punish, execute or acquit, all according to their own notion of things, without any pretensions to the legality or equity of their course whatever. All this passes without being noticed by the legal authorities. But before this band of outlaws, Hunter was brought, and accused of endeavoring to excite insurrection among the slaves; and of persuading some to go off with him. He was desired to confess his guilt, but of course refused. The negro with whom he had been seen talking in the street was questionedwho asserted Hunter had tried to persuade him (the negro) to go off with him (Hunter.) (Most likely the negro had been directed what answer to make.)

The man was then stripped and tied down, with arms and legs extended; and still requiring the confession of guilt, they commenced whipping him. He refused, assuring them of his innocence, and demanding a trial by the laws of his country-asserting that he could prove his character, and that all he wanted was a fair hearing. But to this they were utterly deaf, and swore, that without the required confession, they could whip on !! They assured him at the same time, that if he would confess guilty, and tell his accomplices, he should be set at liberty, on condition of his leaving the State of Mississippi immediately. The man steadily asserted his innocence of the charge, until he had received near five hundred lashes-his body by this time having become sadly mangled. He then confessed "guilty," expecting the promised release. But, alas! these men, faithless as cruel, as soon as they had obtained their wanted confession, immediately determined to execute their prisoner-who, upon learning their determination. forthwith recanted his former confession of guilt boldly asserting that it had been extorted, and that the names of his accomplices given were entirely fictitious-that his only reason for confessing, was to escape torture. He averred also, that he was not afraid to die, as he felt prepared; for, having supplicated the Almighty, he believed the Most High would receive his trembling spirit. He further said, that the only boon he asked of them was, that they would grant him pen, ink and paper, that he might write to his friends what had become of him; for, he said, he wished his character vindicated after his death. This they granted; and he, now under the gallows, soon wrote what he supposed would answer. He gave his letter to one of the regulators, who promised to mail it; but who, it is said, destroyed it.

They then hung him, cut his body down, cut off his head, threw his body into a hole, and covered it up so slightly, that it was soon rooted up by the hogs and devoured. His head was carried to a Dr. Trawick's shop; and after being there dissected at pleasure, was thrown into the street to be devoured by the hogs as any other surplus bone.

Not long after this, it was ascertained by some one passing, who knew Hunter, that he was of a respectable family in Tennessee; that he was also respectable, but for some months before leaving home, he was subject to occasional spells of partial derangement. This, at once, accounts for his being found talking in the street talking with a

Another man was taken up soon after by the same lawless band. After whipping him most inhumanly, they were proceeding to hang as the former, when Mr. Daval, a lawyer, though a small man, got a double-barreled gun heavily loaded, and declared he would shoot the first man who should attempt putting the rope around the prisoner's neck, as he was then on the scaffold. Mr. Duval considered the man should have a trial by the laws of his country; and some of the citizens siding with Mr. Duval, pistols and dirks were drawn on both sides. Seeing this, both parties concluded to let the prisoner go, on condition of his leaving the State without delay. He was accordingly set

beloved coadjutor, Huss, had but recently suffered martyrdom, when Jerome was summoned to appear before a council of priests and cardinals to answer to the charge of heresy. His crime was that of preaching the truth-truth which formed the very basis of the reformation. But this was Among all those who admit the authority of too much to be endured even by a body of prorevelation, and are accustomed to contemplate the fessedly Christian teachers; men no doubt, then

moral condition of the world, particularly the considered amiable in their persons, exemplifying fluctuations which mark the operations of the many of the courtesies of life. This very body of human mind, there is an instinctive impression, ecclesiastics, from whom the eloquence and piety that all things earthly are approaching a consum- of Jerome had extorted the tear of sympathy, senmation. This impression fixes the attention and tenced him to the stake; at which he died, a marenergizes the efforts of the patriot, philanthropist, tyr to truth. Perhaps history does not present a and Christian. It is the principle on which the nobler specimen of moral virtue. More than a present is sacrificed to the future—the visible to hundred years after, Luther opened the morn of the the invisible;—it gives eternity its commanding reformation, by disseminating the principles for J. HORTON. which Jerome was martyred.

Boston, Oct. 20.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. UNIVERSALISM.

Hitherto our inquiries have been confined to the idence, there are great principles which obtain. exert an influence over, and lie at the very base nature and ordination of the Almighty; and it of all which is true and good in every department has been sufficiently proved, that there is nothing of the universe. So far as science has unfolded in all yet presented to us, to prevent the natural and established these principles, she has rendered consequence of transgression; and thus to secure lasting service to our race. It is not, however, intended to insinuate, that a mere knowledge of to come. We will now extend our inquiries furgeneral principles, either in physics, intellect, or ther, and ask, Is there any thing in the penalty itmorals, or a perception of their applicability to self, which will prevent its being eternal? It is the events that transpire around us, are all which admitted by all, that one being punished, is in a is necessary to true elevation of character. Per-state of pain; and it has been clearly shown, that haps an undue tendency to generalization, to the all states are naturally eternal. Now how can that neglect of a proper attention to detail, is the fault which is naturally eternal, have something in its of the age. But a knowledge of fixed principles, own nature to limit its duration? It is a manifest especially in morals, is of the highest importance. absurdity to suppose that the same nature which In proportion as these become unfolded, dissemments at thing eternal, limits it also. To suppose inated and established, will correct morals obtain on this, would be to say, that a thing is naturally an immovable foundation. Hence, to inquire after, eternal, and not so at the same time; or that a and inflexibly to adhere to them, affords an oppor- thing is, and is not, at the same time. This abtunity for the exercise of no small degree of moral surdity will follow as a logical consequence of the assumption, that such is the nature of punishment, This furnishes also a true test of character, and that it cannot be eternal; or that it is always correquires the spirit of sacrifice. Such are our as- rective. Here then, we have a strong a priori arsociations in the ordinary affairs of life-our de- gument against limited punishment. And here pendence on our fellow beings around us-our the argument might be rested; but we choose to regard to the opinions of those with whom in review a statement of the defenders of "the main

other, and in important respects we are connect- point." Dr. Smith says-" Punishment is the infliction of pain in consequence of ions in respect to those who occupy elevated sit- the neglect or violation of duty, with a view to correct

examination—but the truest self-sacrifice to avow circumstance, be a limited punishment? It is our difference of opinion, and remain the un- thought not. A few objections may be presented flinching advocates of what are our convictions which will be sufficient for every person at pres-

would seem to put modesty itself to the blush.

not be annihilated by any others of human inven- 3. If it be said that the desert of sin is not to tion, whether civil or ecclesiastical-much less be understood as meriting a blessing, then, if the by those which have their origin in the violation sinner deserves any thing, he deserves a punishof all that is sacred in religion, just in principle, ment, which is not conducive to his good. This and dear to the human heart, and put in constant would not be corrective; and the whole ground

4. If God causes all sin, if sin be morally wrong, Here then we are brought to the simple inquiry, and if sin by its punishment be the means of good, What is the spirit, the true intent of the law which then why has not God "done evil that good may God has given? And that we may not mistake, come?"

it may be asked, are not time, place, and manner 6. How is sin sin, if it be our duty to commit to be consulted? It is answered, that as it re- it, or if its punishment be the greatest good? gards the annunciation of truth and the elevation 7. If the punishment of sin be corrective, and

to the manner and spirit in which it should be curse and a blessing? done, doubtless these must accord with the princi- 8. If the penalty be corrective, those passages of

those which speak of the curse of the law, are mon-Enlightened reformers of every age have com- strous perversions of language, and involve an evimenced their designs by an inquiry into principle; dent attempt on the part of God to deceive us .or in other words, by an examination of the right For the texts, see Rom. iii. 5, 6; Rom. xii. 19; 2 and wrong of every question. Not until they had Thess. i. 8; Luke xxi. 22; Jude 7; Isa. li. 17; planted their feet upon the rock of eternal truth, Isa. lix. 18; John iii. 36; 1 Thess. i. 10; 1 Thess. and were assured that their cause bore the signa- v. 9; Rom. iv. 15; Luke iii. 7; Rom. ix. 22; ture of heaven's own approbation, have they suc- Luke xxi. 23; Rom. v. 9; Matt. iii. 7; Rom. ii. 8, cessfully prosecuted their arduous undertakings .- 9: Heb. x. 27, &c. Who can read these texts and What but such a persuasion could sustain them? believe the curse of the law is a blessing?

has come forth to advocate their principles, and perpetuate and extend the evil already suffered.—
has presented his name to the admiration of all Suppose we say human punishments are correc-

uations both in church and state, and such are the awful sanctions with which God has clothed the exercise of lawful authority; that it requires not lowers of Dr. Smith and H. Ballou. But is punonly the wisest discrimination—the most prayerful ishment always corrective, and will it from this

of truth and righteousness. Beside, there is some- ent.

thing upon the very face of it, which looks like presumption. To suppose that the great majorithat men were punished in view of future effects, ty are wrong-to presume that those at whose and not on the ground of past sin. But the Bible feet we should sit and receive the elements of claims that sinners are punished on the ground of truth, do err, and that too, on great principles, past conduct, and not on that of the utility of punishment in future. See Rom. ii. 6; Job xxxiv. But here we have safe anchorage in the au- 2; Psa. lxii. 12; Matt. xvi. 27; 2 Cor. v. 10; thority of principle;—in the fact that the laws of Rev. xxii. 12. These passages hold most explicitthe universe are immutable, and of universal appli- ly, that the measure and duration of pain shall be cation. And while we acknowledge that in our determined by reference to the past, and not the

inquiries after truth and duty, we are to be gov- future. erned by the sober convictions of our own minds, 2. To say all punishment is for the good of the we are strengthened in the position we assume, punished, and to allow (as all must) that the sinby the consideration that individuals and com- ner deserves all he suffers, is to say, that a sinner munities, who for piety and intelligence will yield deserves to be blessed; and that too, because he to no other, and who from their local situation is a sinner. But desert increases with crime; and cannot be swayed by interested motives, avow consequently the more one sins, the greater blessthemselves one with us in principle and meas- ing he deserves; and when he has sinned suffiure, and exhort us by the awards of eternity, to ciently, he can, on the score of sin, claim all the be true to our trust. Truth and justice are the blessings of God, and be sure to receive them .same every where. God and man hold the same This would be not only salvation by works, but relations all over our globe. These relations can- by a strange kind of works!

jeopardy the dearest rights, and most valuable in- would be given up by the admission.

all we have to do is to reverse our circumstances, 5. If to obtain the greatest good be a natural and apply this law to ourselves, in every possible duty, and if the punishment of sin be the greatest exigence in which human nature ever has, or ever good, why is it not our duty to commit as much can be placed. This may all be granted; but then sin as possible?

of principle, there should be no compromise. As thus a blessing, what is the difference between a

ples themselves. Can the evils of the moral uni-verse ever be removed, until the true standard of wrath, indignation," &c. of God, and especially

The contumely and reproach of the interested 9. The salvation of such as are punished, is not abettors of vice, the timid expediency of the over- by Jesus Christ, but by punishment. cautious, and the false-heartedness of professed 10. If punishment be corrective, then some are friends, have usually confronted their earliest ef-

After looking at these objections carefully, we courses of their cause, produced but little impressiball I think be led to conclude that the penalty sion on the mass around them. Not a few have of the law, is naturally, essentially and in its effect fallen alone, and with them for a time the princi- on the punished, evil, and only evil; but if this be ples they labored to establish. At length, some true, there is nothing in the penalty to prevent its kindred spirit, under the direction of Providence, being eternal, because its only tendency can be to

posterity. Thus with Jerome of Prague. He was \_\_\_\_\_ one of the morning stars of reformation. His \* Smith on Divine Government, p. 154.

We copy the following from the Christian Advocate and Journal. The information which it contains is truly

COVINGTON CIRCUIT, GA. CONFERENCE. Dear Brethren :- I take sincere pleasure in commu nicating to you the interesting intelligence that God has poured out his Spirit upon this community, and that a gracious and powerful revival has been the

This, as you are aware, is the seat of the Georgia conference manual labor school, which has been in successful operation about eighteen months, and has averaged during the present year, between ninety and one hundred students, all that can be accommodated under present arrangements. In the early part of the year there were some gracious indica tions observable in the class meetings regularly held every Friday night in the institution, but these had passed away without any signal results.

A four days' meeting, however, was appointed to commence on Thursday the 15th inst. About five weeks previous to which, half a dozen of the young men pledged themselves to pray for special revival o God's work among them, and consequently entered into the spirit of the services from the beginning.— The meeting commenced, it is true, under circumstances somewhat unfavorable, but increased in interest every hour, and the young men of the institution were the first to crowd the altar of the church, and claim the prayers of the people of God. In-deed the tide of mercy seemed to sweep first directthrough the institution and thence widened and spread until almost the whole community shared its heavenly benefits. The work of conver sion early commenced and progressed with a rapidity hardly anticipated by the most sanguine. Not con tent with struggling in the altar, the mourners fre-quently retired to the forest and poured out their arts to God. One afternoon a young man who had been untiring in his approaches to the altar, at length fled to the woods with a pious fellow student in whom he had confidence, where his broken heart soon felt the healing powers of God, and the sound of his rejoicing induced many others to flock to the spot. The fire spread, and before the setting of the sun, six were converted around the trunk of a fallen tree where they had bowed in

We were favored for the first five or six days with the successful labours of our beloved Bishop Andrew, who preached with the spirit and the power of a minister of God. A deep and almost noiseless solemnity overspread our congregation during every service and gave evidence that the Spirit of worship reigned

The institution here has shared largely in the results, which, together with the substantial religious influence before enjoyed, has stocked it with a large youthful piety, at once rare and hopefu Fifty-five of the young men are now members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one other a member of the Baptist Church, and fifty of the whole number

are over fifteen years of age.
On the whole, our revival has resulted thus far in about forty conversions, and the addition of fifty-nine whites, and nine blacks to the Church. Nor has the work yet ceased: others are expected to join, and many are under a deep religious concern.

I may remark in conclusion, that few places can be n our happy country, where religion has a more decided and controlling influence, than in Covington. The population consists of about seven hundred souls, whites and blacks, and from this and the immediate vicinity, we number about four hundred members in the village Church, three hundred of whom are whites. Truly God has a people here whom he deigns to own and bless. O! that the wing of the Divine protection may be ever over them, and that the institution planted here, may send out many a burning and a shining light, to illumine the dark places of the earth. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM CHOICE.

Covington, Newton co., Sept. 30, 1836.

## FOR ZION'S HERALD.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONFERENCE. MR. EDITOR-Some Resolutions passed at our last Conference, which are contained in the Herald of August 17th, in regard to the temporalities of the Church, and which are designed to be the standing

rule of future operations.

I think I was not in the Conference when they were reported,-indeed, I hoped the matter was in hands which would attend it faithfully, and I therefore gave myself no great care about it. I have late ly been reviewing them, and think it will be difficult to carry them into practical effect. As they direct to a new method, it seems proper that all our Stewards in the Conference should fully understand them, or the certificates may not be in due form at the next Conference. Permit me through the Herald, to suggest some anticipated difficulties, and to request the Committee or others to obviate them, and give particular directions, to enable the Stewards through the conference to act in unison.

As your readers may not have the resolutions by them, I will transcribe them, and give what I suppose to be their meaning, and the difficulties attendant,-The second should be first in order of time, and reads

Resolved, That whenever a Committee shall hereafter be appointed in a district, circuit or station, the elder or preacher concerned, shall inform them of the amount he sentialed to receive as quarterage, and the committee shall in their estimate, say how much in addition to the regular allowance, would be necessary to give him a comfortable support.

This requires the committee to estimate every thing necessary for a "comfortable support." The begin with the quarterage, and of course ought first to estimate those items for which the quarterage was originally designed; such as clothing for himself and nily, repairs of furniture, books and stationary and school bills, expenses for benevolent purposes, pocket money, &c. Has the annual Conference authority to require a committee to do this? Has not the Gener-Conference made this estimate, and ordered it printed in the Discipline, as the preachers "annual allowance," and then provided for a committee to estimate bis " fuel and table expenses"? Would the highest authority authorize a committee to do what they had already done? or revise and alter what they had done, at their discretion?-There appears some difficulty also, in the first resolution, which reads thus:

Resolved, That all which is raised in circuits and sta-

tions, for the support of preachers and their familes, after travelling expenses; house rent, and fuel are supplied, shall be accounted as quarterage, until the full amount of quarterage is paid.

It will be perceived that this applies equally to single, as to married preachers, as it covers all the circuits and stations. In order to see how this will operate, I will propose several examples. Suppose a preacher with five children; the amount of his quar erage \$296, and the committee add for rent \$100, fuel \$35, family expenses \$200, and travelling expenses \$25, in all amounting to \$656. Again, suppose they raise in all but \$456. Then the certificate must in that case, be made out as follows-paid A. B. travelling expenses \$25, rent, 100, fuel 35, and quarterage \$296, making in all \$456. Now he ha full quarterage, but no table expenses, and for this he has no claim on the funds of the conference.

Suppose a single preacher's board is paid by the society, it will be needful for the stewards, in order to make a certificate in due form, to designate what part of his board shall be considered room-rent, fuel and table expenses. We will say his quarterage is \$100, room-rent \$25, table expenses \$100, travelling expenses \$5, and fuel \$20; in all \$250. But they raise only \$200, and make their certificate then travelling expenses \$5, room-rent \$25, fuel \$20, quarterage \$100, and table expenses \$50. So it will appear on paper; but the truth will be, they will pay the \$100, for the preacher's board, and all they pay

claim \$200 quarterage, and a committee estimate tions, was well fitted to produce reciprocal attachment.—something as follows: Rent \$75, fuel \$30, travelling But what added dignity and grace to the whole, and bound expenses \$20, table expenses \$100, in all \$425.

him such a certificate. It reads thus:

By this we see how important it is for the stewards

reads thus:

Resolved, That no appropriation shall hereafter be made t Conference to any effective man, without the special ct of Conference in such case, until the widows, orphans, superannuated and supernumerary preachers shall be made equal to them, according to their respective claims, including all that effective men have received.

In our next, we shall make some remarks on the appropriate popularity of this Tract, and its extensive usefulness.

This is to direct the 'Conference Stewards,' in ma-FOR ZION'S HERALD.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

REVIVAL AT N. W. DUXBURY.

Br. Brown—In compliance with your request made in the last week's Herald, under the caption "Mis-calcumust just " make them equal to what effective men have received;" then second, give them an equal ap-

The difficulty here appears to be about making up these cases equal to the effective men first, &c. I find no authority for this in the Discipline; but I do find in fabric. part 2, sec. 5 and art. 7, that the General Conference has provided a way to meet their necessities, as I suppose they judged it improper to take the regular Con-erence money for that purpose. Our Conference has agreed in accordance with the above article, to

ry to obtain ten cents from each of our members in he Conference to supply such deficiency, &c.

Now if my difficulties are only imaginary, I hope

they may be passed in silence; or if I have misappre hended the rule, I wish to be corrected.

### ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1836.

THE DAIRYMAN'S DAUGHTER. The Dairyman's Daughter, or in other words, ELIZA-BETH WALLBRIDGE, is generally supposed in this country, to have been connected with the Established Church; but she lived and died a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society. The Tract called The Dairyman's Daughter was written by REV. LEGH RICHMOND, and is generally believed to have been the means of the conversion

of more persons, than any other similar production. With the name of LEGH RICHMOND is associated every thing that is chaste in sentiment, lovely in disposition, pure in heart, beautiful in active benevolence and blameless in life. That name will long be cherished by the all, 55 who spoke of the state of their soul in twenty minwise and good, when those of contemporary conquerors utes, during which period, we sung seven times. Truly, and heroes shall have sunk in oblivion. And although we could say, " the time for the sin thousands still hang with admiration, affection and deep interest upon the eloquence of his pathetic tales; for

though dead, by these he yet speaketh. LEGH RICHMOND was a minister of the Established Church, and one of the brightest ornaments of that Church. He commenced his labors in the ministry, on the Isle of Wight, which is a few leagues from the southern extremity of England, in 1797. He had the pastoral care of two parishes, viz. Brading and Yaverland; the former being his place of residence. He had not met with a change of heart at the time of his entrance upon the ministry .-His conversion however took place a few months afterward, through the influence of "Wilberforce's Practical Views of Christianity." To that book he says he owed, through God's mercy, the first sacred impression he ever received of the spiritual nature of the gospel system, the vital character of personal religion, the corruption of the

human heart, and the way of salvation by Jesus Christ. The scene of the Dairyman's Daughter is laid in the Isle of Wight; at a village named Ameton, six miles distant from the place at which Mr. Richmond then resided. Mr. Richmond says he first became acquainted with Elizabeth, by receiving a letter from her, in which she requested him to attend the funeral of her sister, she havplace, waited upon her, and watched over her till she ability. died. The letter was borne by the aged father of the dewho had an interesting conversation with the Old Dairy-

man, which is beautifully related in the narrative. thank him for permitting you to perform the Burial Ser- inform myself distinctly respecting them. ate, and lowly spirit of our blessed Redeemer.

Mr. Richmond on his part likewise, became much at- May it receive a better direction. tached to Elizabeth, and to her father and mother. Their I ought also to say, that, in accounting for the peculiar

them to each other with ties, which will bear no earthly But they could procure no house for him to occupy, comparison, was the love of God shed abroad in their comparison, was the love of God shed abroad in their hearts. Elizabeth obtained permission of Mr. Richmond to write to him occasionally, that she might avail herself to have no hope of raising more than \$300, beside paying off a heavy bill of the arrears of current expenses. In that event they must make their certification. The letters of Elizabeth were much valued to write to him occasionally, that she might avail herself of his spiritual instruction. This resulted in a regular correspondence. The letters of Elizabeth were much valued to him occasionally, that she might avail herself have been considered as a specific property of his spiritual instruction. cate thus: paid, travelling expenses \$20, rent \$75, by Mr. Richmond. At the close of one of them he says, fuel \$30, quarterage \$175. When the truth is expect- "When I perused this and other letters which were at ed to be this: according to agreement, they will pay different times written to me, by the Dairyman's Daughfor his board, fuel, and travelling expenses \$275, and pay him only \$25. May we not suppose that stewards would have scruples against signing an instrument which is not stretly true? Especially, as they would thereby convict themselves of having violated a plain rule of Discipline, which prohibited them from taking the regular quarterage money to pay family expenses, yet according to their own showing, they take \$50 from one, and \$150 from the other, of what they called regular quarterage, and applied it for lowing comments: "The original, while I copy it, strongwhat they called regular quarterage, and applied it for lowing comments: "The original, while I copy it, strongly revives the image of the deceased, and the many profit The last resolution appeared to threaten the preachwith a penalty, even if the stewards refuse to give that of her parents. It again endears to me the recolhim such a certificate. It reads thus:

Resolved, That no effective or supernumerary preacher shall be entitled to any appropriation from the funds of Conference, unless his certificate be made out according to the above resolutions.

After she became sick, Mr. Richmond made frequen know exactly how to comply with the resolutions visits to the cottage, and such were the hallowed influ in every item—or otherwise, a preacher may suffer ences of the place, so full was the very air of love and loss through the ignorance, neglect, or even scruples peace, as made him think while sitting in their midst, Surely this is none other than the house of God, and the The third resolution may be found defective. It gate of heaven." The farewell interview, so pathetically delineated by Mr. Riehmond, is one of the most touching and affecting descriptions in the English language. No Christian can read it without deep emotion.

In our next, we shall make some remarks on the great

require them to give an account of what they have lation," I embrace this early opportunity to say, that God received; but we act on the supposition that they have received nothing, and the Conference stewards For some time past, our little church, consisting of 23 members, has been gathering strength. Some have propriation with effective men, and third, I suppose the committee which has the charge of the 10 cent us from all unrighteousness," while the prayer of all has collections, will divide this among them also, as it been, "Create in me a clean heart." We felt that "judgwas obtained for their specific benefit. about to remove the rubbish, determining to dig deep, and lay the foundation in holiness, and in holiness to erect the

> We commenced, last week, our Four Days Meetin under circumstances auspicious. The weather, for the first two days, was rather inclement, and would have been considered by some unfavorable; but we felt that God had the hearts of all men, and were not disposed to cast away our confidence."

The last two days of our meeting, were days of solemn nterest. The tide of devotional feeling seemed to rise higher and higher, at every succeeding interview. Many persons presented themselves, with souls bowed down under a weight of accumulated guilt. At almost all our prayer meetings, more or less experienced the salvation of the gospel,-so that the groans of the penitent was commingled with the shouts of the liberated captive. It s thought, that between 20 and 30 have found peace, and probably as many more are under awakenings; and we feel, that the work has but just began.

Among those who have experienced pardon, may be found, husbands, wives, and young men and women as much intelligence and worth as any in our village. The exercises of last Sabbath, were solemn feasts to nany souls. After preaching in the afternoon, we held a general Class Meeting; this meeting was so full of in-

terest, that a description of it cannot fail to interest the pious readers of the Herald. That part of the meeting devoted to speaking, wa twenty minutes. The first five minutes 12 spoke, the next five, 14, the next, 16, and the next 13,-making in

that voice which was so full of elequence when living, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." At its will never be listened to on earth again, yet countless close, nine presented themselves as the subjects of prayer. We have already received on trial, as the fruits of the revival, 16, and many others stand ready to join us. To God be all the glory, while we reap the good. I will acquaint you further, of the good work, bye and bye.\*

N. W. Duxbury, Oct. 18.

\*That's right, brother. No news is more grateful and chee ing.-ED

#### [From our Eastern Correspondent.] BANGOR, SEPT. 30, 1836.

H. B. SKINNER.

DEAR BROTHER-Among other improvements in this city, the foundation of a fine market house has been commenced in the bed of the Kenduskeag.

But the prospect of moral improvement, judging from the present appearance of the community, does not appear so encouraging. I am not without hopes, but they are founded only upon the possibility of a special interference of Providence and grace. I cannot describe my views of Bangor better, than by comparing it to an overgrown, reckless youth, ambitious for a manly bearing, which years and experience will alone make natural. The two great faults of the place and its vicinity are, an aim at the accumulation of property, unregulated in its ardor by ing expressed a wish before she died, that he would bury the restraints of strict moral principle, and an ambition her. This sister did not die at home, but at the place of appearance, the indulgence of which is not confined by where she had been living at service. When she be-

In business transactions, things are done here by tho ceased, who was at that time (probably in the summer of who nevertheless continue to sustain their credit in the 1799) nearly 70 years of age. Mr. Richmond says that community, which would ruin the mercantile reputation when he went out to speak to him, he was resting his of any who should do the same in Boston, or perhaps arm on the gate, and tears were streaming down his most other communities, where habits and customs have cheeks. He was very kindly received by Mr. Richmond, become established. The law here is such, that after the commencement of a suit against an individual who is delinquent in his payments, judgment may, by skilful man-Mr. Richmond told the old gentleman he would attend agement, be deferred for a year or two; and it is said, the funeral, provided it was agreeable to their minister. that many, after having entered into a calculation in order The Old Dairyman replied that it would be, as he had been to ascertain whether the retention of money due from onsulted, and living 5 miles off, and having some partic- them will be of sufficient value to counterbalance the exular business to attend to that day, he should be giad to pense of keeping a suit pending, deliberately decide upon have some one procured in his stead. Elizabeth like- subjecting themselves to the process of the law. And I wise says in a letter which she shortly after wrote to Mr. suppose that I might mention other manœuvres, if there-Richmond, "I have written to the Rev. Mr. \_\_\_\_, to by any good object could be gained, and I had leisure to

vice over my dear departed sister." All these things But justice requires that I should place in juxtaposition how, that Mr. Richmond was not their minister. He with the above depreciating qualities, the more favorable however occupied a large share of their affections, no traits which characterize this rapidly growing city. The doubt the result of his remarkable kindness of manner, liberality of the inhabitants ought to be spoken of. The and the affectionate regard which he manifested for them. large amounts raised in our small meeting-house here, How these things take hold of the hearts of the poor .- in congregations not large, for the Missionary Cause and And what an influence those who occupy high stations in the Book Concern, and also the truly noble subscriptions life, might exert over them, by inquiring into, and reliev- for the endowment of the Theological Seminary here, are, ing their wants; by sympathizing with them in affliction, I think, fair representations of the generosity of the comand by entering with a tender solicitude, into the sor- munity. Another favorable trait is the enterprize which rows which wound their spirits. But alas! how little of is universally manifested. It is true, that its energies are this is manifested. How cold our attachments. How expended chiefly upon unworthy objects of pursuit; but repulsive our manners. How unlike the kind, affection- as we cannot but be disgusted with inactivity and sloth, so we must admire and approve of energy of character.

from the grand object of his pursuit.

tion over that of Bangor. In every community, there energy of Methodism, show itself stil surviving in its is what Chalmer's calls a " reciprocity of interest," which sons. binds men by a kind of necessity to the observance of Boston, Oct. 22. certain principles of integrity, even where there is an absence of all sense of moral obligation. In settled communities, such an outward regard to honesty, has by long experience been found necessary, and necessity has made it habitual; but in so unsettled a state of things as Bangor now exhibits, this necessity is not much felt. Here a second sequence of the second sequence of the vermont Telegraph.—

Christ. Watchman.

"God is again visiting his people in this place with a second sequence of the sequence of the church, dated October 3, to the Editor of the Vermont Telegraph.—

Christ. Watchman. it habitual; but in so unsettled a state of things as bangor now exhibits, this necessity is not much felt. Here a note of hand may be protested, or a demand sued, without affecting materially, if at all, the debtor who refuses to pay,—while in Boston, such an occurrence would throw a permanent shade over his mercantile reputation.

"God is again visiting his people in this place with a season of revival. Some few among us have been been in in prayer for months. God has heard their cries.—The church as a body has been greatly revived, and a precious number have been brought to hope in the recrey of God through Christ. Twenty-five have been baptized, and one has been received by the church, who had been baptized by a Methodist minister." It is necessity, and not virtue chiefly, which brings about been baptized by a Methodist minister. this state of regularity and uprightness in the intercourse of business; and this necessity must, in time, be felt, and its effects witnessed here. Yours.

B. F. N.

MORALITY OF THEATRE ACTORS .- We cut the fol lowing from one of the political papers of this city, which is avowedly favorable to theatres. Testimony from such a source, cannot therefore be suspected of religious intolerance. We very much err, however, in our opinion, if the remarks made relative to the persons specified below, will not apply to a great majority of Theatre actors, and to be done? Is the evil produced by the use of ardent likewise to a large proportion of their audiences.

Miss Graddon brings as one of her strongest recomm calist—and yet she has not secured except a portion of the favor of which she is deserving. Miss Watson was here the last season, or the season before the last. Who was death se left him because he would not marry her. True, an attempt was made to decry some of the circumstances, but they were too well known to obtain belief—yet she was applauded and admired. Who is the woman living his name? A Mrs. Wells of London, who has accompanied him to this country, when he has left a wife and several children at home. The virtue and worth of these indicates the provided who is the Missing his characteristic words. We set in the country when he has left a wife and several children at home. The virtue and worth of these indicates the resolution of the country when he has left a wife and several children at home. The virtue and worth of these indicates the resolution of the country when the resolution of the country with the resolution of the resol viduals may be expeditiously estimated. Who is the Miss Horton who is now singing at the Park—playing Amina, and the most difficult operas? A third rate London singer, who would not have been suffered to impose on an MISSIONARY INTELLICENCE. English audience as she has upon an American. A wo-man who has accompanied an actor by the name of Ab-bot to this country, placing herself under his kind protec-tion—and he has a wife and children in England. We care not to expose these worthies: but we really desire to witness some consistency in our notions of the requirements of virtue, so as not to mislead the virtuous.

er copies Br. Scott's account of the Camp-Meeting at 1835 :-Eastham, which recently appeared in the Herald, prefixing the following remarks :-

#### MISSIONARY EDUCATION SOCIETY. To Rev. J. Horton:

MY DEAR SIR-The next inquiry in your communi-

express themselves thus on this point:-"The committee regret extremely, that any apparent collision should have taken place between this Society and the Missionary Society, properly so called. These Societies are not rivals, but allies. Neither is designed to destroy the other, but both are expected to co-operate in the same cause. With respect to the paramoun rate in the same cause. With respect to the paramount claims of the one or the other to the patronage of the friends of Missions in the New England Conference, growing out of the peculiar circumstances of the times, each must decide for himself. If money be contributed to either object we rejoice."

We are upon the broad scale here,—upon the "one and all" principle. We endeavor to try our strength by either object we rejoice."

We are all at its admirably adapted to the circumstances and wants of this people we act upon the broad scale here,—upon the "one and all" principle. We endeavor to try our strength by bringing all our energies to the work. "We are all at it claims of the one or the other to the patronage of the friends of Missions in the New England Conference, growing out of the peculiar circumstances of the times, all " pring pring the principle of the peculiar circumstances of the times, all " pring pring the principle of the peculiar circumstances of the times, all " pring principle of the peculiar circumstances of the times, all " pring principle of the peculiar circumstances of the times, all " pring principle of the peculiar circumstances of the times, all " pring principle of the peculiar circumstances of the times, and the period of the peculiar circumstances of the times, and the period of the peculiar circumstances of the times, and the period of the peculiar circumstances of the times, and the period of the peculiar circumstances of the times, and the period of the peculiar circumstances of the times, and the period of the peculiar circumstances of the times, and the period of the peculiar circumstances of the times, all " pring either object we rejoice."

territory from which it could expect to receive assistance; while the former commanded the patronage of the general church, extending over the territory of the whole country. But such a proposition never emanated from the Board, nor is its adoption desired by them, if even the church should give it a favorable reception. We are well able as a church, to sustain both objects; and it has been hinted that probably it is, more than any thing else, an avaricious objection to an increase of demands for liberality, which has led many to oppose the project of an Education Society, under the pretext of a zeal for the parent Society .-Any one who entertains an enlightened zeal for the objects of the latter—any one whose heart is actuated by the impulses of the true missionary spirit, will find in his heart, a spontaneous and quickening response to the claims of an object which is so auxiliary to it. Nothing but the most calculating avarice, an avarice which dwells in no dies with the people. Their thirst after knowledge is intense, and their questions innumerable. When the weather is favorable, they are coming here at all hours of the day, from the various islands, so that I cannot pursue my studies with respect to the claims of the day. heart which has caught the inspiration of the latter-day glory of the church, could shrink from the call for the additional pittance of fifty cents a year, and construe it into an imaginary project for the subversion of the great habits to be rooted out, and constant care and watchfulness.

meeting-houses with debts, and enfeebled all our literary and benevolent operations. God has in the conflagration of our book-establishment, inflicted a signal chastisement upon us, for this, our universal sin. The accumulated contributions of many years have been scattered in smoke to the winds. The only way we can secure the possibility of the winds. The only way we can secure the possibility of the blessing is to sowere the evil and the multiplication of the various duties of religion, and their earnest desire to act so as to please God, afford us great joy and encouragement in our work. We have 30 Chapels on this station, all out of debt. The largest is 110 feet by 45 in side and is the finest building aver reseted in the Friend-

cessful prosecution of the designs of the Society, but their I ever addressed.

Take another case in fact. A preacher and wife unaffected and glowing gratitude for his affectionate atten- | features of the place, some considerations present them- | Brethren, shall this noble object go forward? Shall it elves, which palliate the moral deficiency we are obliged strengthen into maturity, and be a noble monument of our to lament. Bangor is not peopled by the descendants benevolence and zeal, perpetuated to the future, or prove of the original settlers, nor chiefly by those who have an abortive scheme, without inherent energy to sustain been long residents in the place; but by emigrants itself? Shall its failure be seized upon by the prejudiced, from various sources, attracted hither by the facilities as a pretext for the reiteration of the old reproach, that for business, which the location of the place offers to Methodism is indifferent to education. Shall the public men of enterprise. It consequently is not bound togeth- confidence in our operations be shaken by the abandoner by that tie which is the result of long acquaintance, ment of a plan, which the public opinion of the age deand accustomed mutual dependence. It is in a greater mands of all religious sects, and which requires comparameasure than usual, a community of separate interests: tively little exertion for its support? If you say no, then each individual has come to the place for the one purpose throw yourselves on the work. Send notice to the places of acquiring, or increasing property for himself: the where you have been appointed to preach in its behalf, friends of his youth are far distant; those around him that you will be there, and in season. Prepare yourselves are but acquaintances of yesterday, and he has few close- to give a complete exhibition of the objects and excellenly woven and refined social feelings, to charm him away cies of the Society and to silence all objections. Stir up a zeal among the people of your own charge for it. Make And there is also a consideration, which is a reason it the great ostensible interest before the church, throughwhy such places as Boston and Portland should not exult out the whole conference, until it is placed on broad and too triumphantly in the superiority of their moral condi-

ABEL STEVENS, Cor. Sec'u.

We are right glad to see the Baptists beginning to break away from their shackles, and considering baptism by a Methodist minister, as valid. We have never doubted but this day would eventually come; but we did n't expect it quite so soon.

Judge Thatcher says that the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, have the right and power to revoke licenses as well as to grant them, when, in their judgment, the good of the city requires it to be done.—Morning Post.

To what extent does the good of the city require this spirits of the same nature, at all times and in all places Most certainly. What circumstances then, would make it necessary to revoke any license? Why, when a redations, a spotless purity of character, and refinement of feeling which have secured the esteem of all who know her. To this is added the most desirable powers as a vo-

Then it is of no consequence how much misery and the last season, or the season before the last. Who was she? A young lady who ran away with Paganini, and left him because he would not marry her. True, an at-

#### MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

We give below some missionary intelligence, which exhibits the most remarkable displays of divine grace of any we ever had the privilege of presenting. We gather t from the London Watchman; the letter from which we make the extracts, having been written by Rev. Charles Tucker, Wesleyan Missionary, stationed at Haabai, one of the Friendly Islands. The letter is dated Dec. 7th.

With grateful hearts, we can, and do say, "the best of all is, God is with us." We have abundant proof of this, ing the following remarks:—

"The following history of a camp-meeting will give, in our opinion at least, a pretty correct idea of the manner in which meetings of this kind should be conducted. We commend the article to the attention of those who go out into "the tented grove" to worship God, and especially those upon whom the duty of governing such meetings may be devolved."

all is, God is with us." We have abundant proof of this, in the power which accompanies the word preached,—in the power which accompanies the word preached.

I assure when the power which accompanies the word preached,—in the power which accompanies the word preache the Lamb. I assure you, my feelings of joy and grati-tude cannot easily be described, when hearing their art-less tale, and witnessing the blessed and saving influence of divine grace in their walk and conversation. To Got alone be all the praise.

cation, respecting the Missionary Education Society, has The writer then states, that being scattered over a large reference to the very common impression among our surface of ground, the missionaries could seldom commubrethren, viz. that there are conflicting interests between nicate with each other, their district being about 500 this and the General Missionary Society of our church .- miles in length, and from 200 to 300 in another direc-No impression can be more incorrect. The Executive tion. He then names the stations, which are five, and Committee in their first report from the pen of Dr. Fisk, occupied by seven missionaries.

It is now a little more than six years since the gospel was introduced into this group, and blessed be God, his servants have not labored in vain, but after they have gone forth weeping, bearing precious seed, they have returned rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them. We have Methodism here in all its branches, (or nearly either object we rejoice."

and always at it," and the Lord is in mercy succeeding the most cordial harmony exists between the boards of our feeble efforts with his blessing."

the two Societies. Some of the friends of the Education | Here follows a table containing a list of the inhabited Society, in their ardent zeal, may have proposed an entire islands in the Haabai group, which are twenty in numwithdrawal of patronage from the parent Society, and a ber, the population of each, the number of members in merging of all its auxiliaries in the new Society, in con- Society, the number of class leaders, local preachers, sideration of the importance of the latter, and the limited schools, teachers, and scholars; the recapitulation of which

is as follows:						
Inhabitants,	-			-		4,654
Members, -		-			-	3,448
Class Leaders,	-					214
Local Preachers,		-	-		-	80
Schools, -						54
Teachers, -		-			-	429
Scholars, .	-			-		3,158
According to the ab	ove	exh	ibition,	fou	r ou	t of five of
the inhabitants are me	mbe	rs o	f the ch	urch	1.	

From the above view, you will conclude, that were

missionary establishment of our church.

It is complained, that illiberality is the crying sin of our church. It has starved our preachers, encumbered our meeting-houses with debts, and enfeebled all our literary and benevolent operations. God has in the conflagration ty of his blessing, is to correct the evil; and the multiplication of the calls upon our benevolence, is the means of the calls upon our benevolence, and the calls upon our benevolence, is the means of the calls upon our benevolence, and the calls upon our benevolence, proposed by his Providence for its correction.

It is the design of our Executive Board, that both Societies should co-exist and co-operate in every station, circuit and appointment throughout the Conference; and it depends upon the exertions of the preachers, to secure a harmonious and successful amity between them. A moment's reflection will show, that all misunderstanding among our people on this point, may be corrected by the preachers, and that nothing is now requisite for the successful prosecution of the designs of the Society, but their is a fine monument of the good taste and zeal of our excellent King. It was opened on the 9th of September last. His most Gracious Majesty George Taufaahau and myself preached on the occasion. It was a glorious sight, to be hold nearly the whole of the population of this group assembled to dedicate the house of prayer which they had built for the Lord, and the King preaching to them the everlasting Gospel. There were nearly as many people outside of the Chapel as in. It was the largest assembly

Here follows some account of King George, who is

both a Local Preacher and a work on the Friendly Islands fication of the prophecy that " day, and that kings shall be their queens their nursing m You have heard a good deal

OCTOBER 26, 1836.

you; and his consort is every have 5 classes under their car Local Preacher. I have had last twelve months, and can thim speak a word, or saw or tion manifested by him, on an but such as became the Gos, it not a more striking more than the can be carried to the control of the carried to t is not a more striking monune divine grace in all these Islan become a lamb; he is a terror ble as a child; he is a kind fa unites with us in every plan of the Redeemer's kingdom, I hope he will continue hum Saviour, and then he will be

station. There are upwards of and near 100 local preachers.

At Tonga we have had green during the last few month and talked of deposing King, all the Christiaus from the isl members there. The worl lightfully, when the evil one people are still living in their will cause the wrath of man all for good. That is a trying determined to keep possession a general once said, "we is I am sure you will assist us b

Lord hasten the happy day, set up in every part of that Is Viji.—The Mission has be encouraging circumstances. mention. Just as the Brethre at Lakemba, a canoe, with a there from a distant Island, to did not know of the Missionar appears that their Island had be which carried off a great matthe children. Being ignor thought of course that it was t they served, to afflict them t termined to renounce his serv something about God and her people, some time ago, and no teacher to instruct them how The Brethren had about 200 The Lord has wrought av Keppell's Island.) There are of society there. Brother as few native teachers, called at

moa, and remained there ab which time the Lord pource them in a very copious manne me, says:—"First one and viction, until the whole Cha at the feet of the Saviour. A some 20, 30, and in some 40 so ment of pardoning mercy. I than 300 experienced redem Christ. The whole populati have baptized, males 184, fer and married 115 couples. chapels.—We have 28 class te ers. I have chosen three tea are leaders, to go to Ninafou and five teachers and their wi

lis' Island.) they being wishfu At Samoa, there is a large for the harvest. The people and help us," and, blessed be the athenism not by hundred. Heathenism, not by hundreds But what is one Missionary an says, that 8,000 souls at least Christianity there. He preac day, and teaches the people The Islands of that group are ulated. There ought to be si printing press. Do send us ma precious souls, who are perish life. We want two for Walli four for Viji, one for Nivu this station—one for Tonga—fourteen new Missionaries You need not fear lest they

will engage to give them full e What an affecting call he Whose heart does not melt v licitation above: Do send us those precious souls who ar

MILKMEN. The vulgar pers of this city have seen fi on account of raising the pric and cowardly. Why have course towards the sellers of ity which can be named? quart in New York city, 3 witness the editors of daily to add to our comfort, than a

named. FOR ZION' DEAR BROTHER-Pleas lutions passed at a meeting Providence District, assemb 1. Voted and Resolved, it be recommended to the to make exertions to raise an

the amount allowed him on two weeks after their Quart 2. Resolved, that all the collections or subscriptions in 3d. And that whenever an er class or society, it be ins much he has paid for the su present Conference year.

By order of the Stew Providence, R. I. Oct. 13

WM. A. SMITH MR. EDITOR,-It was wit I read, a short time since, th A. Smith, a member of the of the editors of the Virginia sed to the members of that of the Sentinel, on the Chris a Virginia Conference Boos ence, and on Slavery. It is what is said by the author of jects. His sentiments are se the eye of every reader. I casion without some queries spirit of that most singula brought to the light of day General Conference for so fa ples, as not to give the Chu and threatens a dismember union, if the next General

same way! Here I would ask Mr. S. General Conference should o while our Discipline on Sl Hear it, PART 2d, SEC. X. Quest. " What shall be de evil of Slavery?"

Answer. 1. " We declare convinced of the great evil of holder shall be eligible to any hereafter, when the laws of shall admit of emancipation, slave to enjoy freedom.

W. Hodges, pastor of the church, da-Editor of the Vermont Telegraph.—

and let the well-tested, the good old

m, show itself stil surviving in its

ABEL STEVENS, Cor. Sec'y.

iting his people in this place with a some few among us have been be-onths. God has heard their cries. we been brought to hope in the nercy rist. Twenty-five have been baptiz-on received by the church, who had Methodist minister."

d to see the Baptists beginning to eir shackles, and considering baptism ster, as valid. We have never doubtald eventually come; but we did n't

ays that the Mayor and Aldermen of ight and power to revoke licenses as m, when, in their judgment, the good it to be done.—Morning Post.

does the good of the city require this e evil produced by the use of ardent nature, at all times and in all places? hat circumstances then, would make oke any license? Why, when a resell a good deal, and the people drink oisy and abusive, then revoke his li-

consequence how much misery and out, as long as every thing is still and kill their thousands, but still, as long done, they are answering the end of to serve the public good!

us, nothing is clearer, than that the en would not so effectually advance y driving from the whole face of the , or Yellow Fever, were it infested immediately revoking every license using ever to grant another.

NARY INTELLIGENCE.

some missionary intelligence, which emarkable displays of divine grace of he privilege of presenting. We gather Watchman; the letter from which we having been written by Rev. Charles Missionary, stationed at Haabai, one slands. The letter is dated Dec. 7th,

earts, we can, and do say, "the best of us." We have abundant proof of this, h accompanies the word preached, influence felt in the means of grace, clear and scriptural experience of very ple,—and in the delightful testimony olo,—and in the defigitual testimony when about to quit the stage of life, olding, and are now, we believe, beth those out of every nation, who have the manufacture in the blood of ure you, my feelings of joy and grati-be described, when hearing their art-essing the blessed and saving influence their walk and conversation. To God

states, that being scattered over a large the missionaries could seldom commuother, their district being about 500 and from 200 to 300 in another direcmes the stations, which are five, and missionaries

e more than six years since the gospel to this group, and blessed be God, his t labored in vain, but after they have ng, bearing precious seed, they have g, bringing their sheaves with them. ism here in all its branches, (or nearly monstrative proof, that it is admirably cumstances and wants of this people. broad scale here,—upon the "one and We endeavor to try our strength by nergies to the work. "We are all at it, nergies to the work. "We are all at it,
and the Lord is in mercy succeeding
with his blessing."

table containing a list of the inhabited abai group, which are twenty in numon of each, the number of members in aber of class leaders, local preachers, and scholars; the recapitulation of which

he above exhibition, four out of five of

e members of the church re view, you will conclude, that were left disposed to eat the bread of idleness, very difficult here; indeed, some days snatch a bit of food, being so engaged Their thirst after knowledge is intense, as innumerable. When the weather is consistent of the day.

ns innumerable. When the weather is re coming here at all hours of the day, islands, so that I cannot pursue my stuing like regularity.

has been laid, and every thing lo

air; but very much remains yet to be to be removed, views to be corrected, d out, and constant care and watchfulness over the lambs of Christ's flock. I often fearful responsibility which rests on me, precious souls committed to my care .-all subjects, and we cannot do otherwise hem, under existing circumstances, and sured, that the general order which pre-classes of the community, their attention ties of religion, and their earnest desire ease God, afford us great joy and encour-work. We have 30 Chapels on this sta-debt. The largest is 110 feet by 45 innest building ever erected in the Friend-work is really elegant: I wish you and ids, who feel interested to the cause of sions, could see it. The Chapel is a fine e good taste and zeal of our exce pened on the 9th of September 1931. Majesty George Taufaahau and myself ed on the 9th of September last. Hi occasion. It was a glorious sight, to be whole of the population of this group as-rate the house of prayer which they had rd, and the King preaching to them the pel. There were nearly as many people hapel as in. It was the largest assembly

both a Local Preacher and a Class Leader. This great 2. "When any travelling preacher becomes an owner work on the Friendly Islands appears to be a literal veri- of a slave, or slaves, by any means, he shall forfeit his fication of the prophecy that " a nation shall be born in a ministerial character in our church, unless he execute, if day, and that kings shall be their nursing fathers, and it be practicable, a legal emancipation of such slaves, their queens their nursing mothers."

You have heard a good deal, I presume, about our King George, but I assure you the one half has not been told you; and his consort is every way suiting to him. They have 5 classes under their care; and he is a most zealous Local Preacher. I have had him under my eye for the last twelve months, and can truly say that I never heard him speak a word, or saw or heard of an action or disposition manifested by him, on any occasion, during that time, but such as heave the Gospel of Jesus Christ. There but such as became the Gospel of Jesus Christ. There is not a more striking monument of the saving power of divine grace in all these Islands than he is. The lion is in the church. become a lamb; he is a terror to evil doers, and yet hum-ble as a child; he is a kind father to us, and most heartily evil. unites with us in every plan we propose for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the good of the prople. I hope he will continue humble, and cleave close to the Saviour, and then he will be a burning and shining light. of emancipation, and allow the emancipated to enjoy free-The work at Vavous is in near the same state as on this distation. There are upwards of 3 thousand members there,

and near 100 local preachers.

At Tonga we have had great opposition from the Heathen during the last few months. They prepared for war, and talked of deposing King Josiah Tubou, and banishing all the Christiaus from the Island. There are about 1000 members there. The work was extending very de-lightfully, when the evil one and his agents, seeing their craft was in danger, raised a terrible storm. All the craft was in danger, raised a terrible storm. All the people are still living in their fortresses. I hope the Lord will cause the wrath of man to praise him, and overrule all for good. That is a trying station, and the enemy seems for a minister of the Gospel to do, seeing that slavery is

encouraging circumstances. One interesting fact I shall mention. Just as the Brethren Cross and Cargill arrived at Lakemba, a canoe, with a number of persons, came there from a distant Island, to look for a teacher. They did not know of the Missionaries having gone to Viji. It appears that their Island had been visited by an epidemic, appears that their island had been visited by an epidemic, which carried off a great many of the people, especially the children. Being ignorant and superstitious, they thought of course that it was the work of the Devil, whom they served, to afflict them thus, and they forthwith detection to those rules? Has slavery ceased to be an evil, a great termined to renounce his service. They had before heard evil? Must we sit down in despair of seeing it extirpasomething about God and heaven, &c., from some Tonga ted? Or, is ceasing to cry and act against it, the way to people, some time ago, and now they came in pursuit of a teacher to instruct them how to live so as to please God. The Brethren had about 200 hearers on the first Sunday We have not heard from them.

The Lord has wrought a very great work at Nina, (or Keppell's Island.) There are upwards of 400 members of society there. Brother and Sister P. Turner, with a few native teachers, called at Nina on their way to Samoa, and remained there about three months, during them in a very copious manner. Brother T., in a letter to me, says:—"First one and then another fell under conviction, until the whole Chapel and the whole Island lay property. But if we may indee from the circuit their slaves, unfortunate in the possession of this kind of property. But if we may indee from the circuit their slaves. at the feet of the Saviour. At some meetings we had 10, some 20, 30, and in some 40 souls brought into the enjoyment of pardoning mercy. In about a fortnight, not less
than 300 experienced redemption through the blood of
Christ. The whole population of the Island is 666.—I
have baptized, males 184, females 271, children 149;—
blolding conferences, who have not bowed the knee to and married 115 couples. We are building two new chapels.—We have 28 class teachers, and 10 local preach-I have chosen three teachers and their wives, who aders, to go to Ninafoun, or (Boscawen's Island,) and five teachers and their wives to go to Ureu, (or Wallis' Island.) they being wishful to embrace Christianity."

At Samoa, there is a large and delightful field white At sames, there is a large and delightful field white for the harvest. The people are all crying "Come over and help us," and, blessed be God, they have renounced Heathenism, not by hundreds merely, but by thousands. But what is one Missionary among so many! Brother T. says, that 8,000 souls at least have nominally embraced Christianity there. He preaches sometimes seven times a day, and teaches the people to read and sing at night.—
The Islands of that group are very large, and thickly populated. There ought to be six Missionaries there, and a printing press. Do send us more Missionaries to feed those printing press. Do send us more stressonaries when their they precious souls, who are perishing for want of the bread of life. We want two tor Wallis' Island—four for Samoa fourteen new Missionaries and two printing presses .-You need not fear lest they should not t will engage to give them full employment. t have work : we

What an affecting call here is for more Missionaries. Whose heart does not melt within him at the earnest solicitation above: Do send us more Missionaries to feed nual Session at Chillicothe, Ohio, on Thursday, the 6th

pers of this city have seen fit to heap upon the milkmen, on account of raising the price of their milk, is both mean and cowardly. Why have they not pursued the same course towards the sellers of almost every other commedity which can be named? Milk was nine-pence per quart in New York city, 3 years ago. How dignified to witness the editors of daily papers attacking as by com-mon consent, a class of men who suffer more privations to add to our comfort, than any other class which can be

# FOR ZION'S HERALD.

DEAR BROTHER-Please publish the following rese lutions passed at a meeting of the District Stewards for Providence District, assembled at Providence, Oct. 6.

1. Voted and Resolved, by the District Stewards, tha it be recommended to the different Stations and Circuits to make exertions to raise and pay over to their Preacher, the amount allowed him once a quarter, at least within two weeks after their Quarterly Meeting.

2. Resolved, that all the Classes on this District have collections or subscriptions in their Classes.

3d. And that whenever any member removes to anoth-

Providence, R. I. Oct. 13.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

I read, a short time since, the Circular of Rev. William A. Smith, a member of the Virginia Conference, and one of the editors of the Virginia Conference Sentinel, addressed to the members of that Conference, on the condition of the Sentinel, on the Christian Advocate and Journal, a Virginia Conference Book Store, a General Conference, and on Slavery. It is not my intention to reply to what is said by the author of the Circular on all these subjects. His sentiments are sufficiently prominent to take jects. His sentiments are sufficiently prominent to take the eye of every reader. I cannot, however, pass the occasion without some queries and general remarks on the spirit of that most singular document, providentially of Maria Monk—and whom Col. Stone has, in his farmed to the most singular document, providentially of Maria Monk—and whom Col. Stone has, in his farmed to the most singular document, providentially brought to the light of day. Mr. S. blames the late mous exposure of Miss Monk, set down as the most General Conference for so far acting on abolition princi-

Answer. 1. "We declare that we are as much as ever some on winced of the great evil of slavery: therefore no slavewe shall be eligible to any official station in our church.

"We shall first produce the testimony of persons who had a saw and learn Maria Mork who a new 2. Cal. Stone Answer. 1. "We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery: therefore no slaver-holder shall be eligible to any official station in our church hereafter, when the laws of the State in which he lives shall admit of emancipation, and permit the emancipated slave to enjoy freedom.

We shall produce the testimony of persons who saw and knew Maria Monk when a nun. 2. Col. Stone reests his veracity, and the truth of his narrative, on the fact that there never was any subterranean passage from the Priest's Chapel and Seminary to the Nun-slave to enjoy freedom.

THE POETRY OF LIFE. By Sarah Stickney; in 2 permptory demand on the American Government, for the recal of General Gaines from Nacogdoches; that our cost of Government has refused to comply with the demand; and that the minister had demanded his passports. What then is the relation in which we at present stand to Mexico?—

Also, ALL New Works, received at COLMAN'S Literative of the save who are controlled in the first manufe and that the slower in the first manufe and the first manufe

conformably to the laws of the State in which he lives.

1. Slavery is recognized as an "evil," a "great evil," 2. The Discipline looks to the "extirpation" of that

3. No slave-holder shall be eligible to any official standing in the church, where the laws of the state will admit

4. When any travelling preacher becomes an owner of (single) slave, or slaves, by any means, whether by purchase, inheritance, or otherwise, he shall forfeit his ministerial character in our Church, unless he execute, if it be practicable, a legal emancipation, of such slaves, &c.

5. But is it not practicable for every Methodist preacher who is a slave-holder, to emancipate his slaves and send determined to keep possession as long as possible; but as a general once said, "we have orders to take it," and I am sure you will assist us by your prayers. May the Lord hasten the happy day, when his kingdom shall be set up in every part of that Island. .—The Mission has been commenced there under ally at the "north."

6. Can any minister of the gospel sit down contentedly under a state of slavery, where religious instruction or reading the word of God is forbidden to the slaves?

7. Did not the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as well of the slave-holding as of the non slaveholding states, together frame the rules on slavery? Why to those rules ? Has slavery ceased to be an evil, a great

In Mr. Smith's circular, there is no complaint of the great evil of slavery." Nay, from his spirit and tone, we should be lead to conclude it has become a great good . Are we then to sit down in despair of ever seeing it "extirpated?" Brethren in the General Conference from the slave-holding states used to comfort us, by assuring us which time the Lord poured out His Holy Spirit upon at the "north," that they should be glad to get rid of property. But if we may judge from the circular, this spirit has fled, this language has died from their lips, holding conferences, who have not bowed the knee to this image of Mammon. These will still make their slaves virtually free, and will rejoice when the time shall come to make them legally so. They will not threaten the dissolution of our religious union, if they do not obtain a slave-holding bishop, but will submit to the

> The collection at Bennett Street Church, on Sabbath evening the 16th inst., in behalf of the Boston Wesleyan Education Society, was \$25.

Last Sabbath evening, the 8th Anniversary Sermon before the Female Relief Society of Bennett St. Church, four for Viji, one for Nivu and Mualoon—one more for this station—one for Tonga—and one for Vavou,—in all was an effort which did honor to the speaker, and no doubt the impression made upon the hearts of the audience, will result in much good. The collection was

OHIO CONFERENCE .- This Conference closed its Anthose precious souls who are perishing for the bread of inst. Bishop Soule presided. The Western Christian Advocate of Oct. 14, gives the stations of the preachers. but no account of how many were admitted on trial, or MILEMEN. The vulgar abuse which the political pawhere the next Conference is to be held.

> The whole number of members in society is 46,474; 564 of whom are colored. They have within the bounds of their Conference 360 Local Preachers! The number of Sabbath Schools is 188-of scholars, 10,000-of superintendents, 233-of teachers, 1,479-of books, 19,264, and of tracts, 39,500.

Rev. Leonidas L. Hamline was chosen Assistant Editor of the Western Christian Advocate, in place of Rev. Mr. Phillips, deceased.

# General Intelligence.

Mournful Incident .- The whole catalogue of the dreadful casualties originating from ardent spirits, long and mournful as it is—cannot furnish a more melancholy, years old, unperceived by those around, got possession o the glass and swallowed the contents-never thinking, in her childish innocence, but that she might take with im-punity what she had seen her father delight to drink so er class or society, it be inserted on his certificate how much he has paid for the support of the Preacher for the present Conference year.

By order of the Stewards,

SAMUEL BOYD, Sec'y.

By Cot 13.

What a subject is here for the reflection of a drinking parent. This father was not an intemperate man,— was only a "moderate drinker,"—he worked hard and WM. A. SMITH'S CIRCULAR.

MR. EDITOR,—It was with no small degree of surprise
I read, a short time since, the Circular of Rev. William

The fact speaks more than words .- Mer. Jour.

Maria Monk and Colonel Stone.-The gentlemen in ples, as not to give the Church a slave-holding bishop, and threatens a dismemberment of our ecclesiastical union, if the next General Conference should set in the and threatens a dismemberment of our ecclesiastical union, if the next General Conference should act in the same way!

Here I would ask Mr. S. how he can expect that the General Conference should ordain a slave-holding bishop, while our Discipline on Slavery remains unaltered?—Hear it, PART 2d, Sec. X. Of Slavery.

Quest. "What shall be done for the extirpation of the Colonel that has heen successfully played off upon him. He avows the intention of following Colonel

nery. We shall produce the evidence of those who

ZION'S HERALD.

saw, and were in those underground passages. 3. Cononel Stone rests his veracity, and the truth of his narrative, on the fact, that no alterations whatever have taken place in the Nunnery, since Maria Monk left it. We shall produce evidence, and refer to persons who declare that they know that extensive alterations have been actually above time and place, and a collection will be taken up for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Hamilton, who is unexpectably obliged to denart to the South, on account of his ill saw, and were in those underground passages. 3. Col-

Departure of Missionaries for Africa.—This morning at 11 c'clock, the Rev. John Seys, Rev. Squire Chase and the Rev. George S. Brown, the last mentioned a colored man, sailed for Liberia in the schooner Portia.—These gentlemen are all missionaries of the Mathellia. ored man, saited for Liberia in the schooner Portia.—
These gentlemen are all missionaries of the Methodist
Episcopal Church. They were accompanied to the vessel by a committee of the Young Men's Missionary Society, of this city, with a number of the Board of Managers,
two of Mr. Sey's children, and several kind friends.

After embracing each other in token of affectionate and

two of Mr. Sey's children, and several kind friends.
After embracing each other in token of affectionate and Christian adieu, they kneeled together upon the wharf, and were commended in fervent prayer to the God of missions, when, with many tears, they parted with their friends, probably to meet them no more on earth. We learn that this scene, occurring upon one of our crowded wharves, was touching indeed—so that the busy avocations of those employed upon the dock were suspended, wharves, was touching indeed—so that the busy avocations of those employed upon the dock were suspended, and many of the by-standers removed their hats, while tears of sympathy were seen in the eyes of the sailors who manned the boat which was to convey the missionaries on board. It was a spontaneous tribute to a tender and affecting scene, and one which had not been pre-It was truly a ceremony of the heart .- N. Y Com. Adv.

Slavery.—The United States Gazette, in support of the decision of Judge Shaw, relative to the slave brought here by its owner, quotes the following remark by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the case of Saul vs. his credtors-17 mart. Rep. 598. M.

itors—17 mart. Rep. 598. M.

"Take another case. By the laws of this country slavery is permitted, and the rights of the master can be enforced. Suppose the individual subject to it, is carried to England or Massachusetts; would their courts sustain the argument, that his state or condition was fixed by the laws of his domicil or origin? We know they would his own.

This is an entire recognition of the doctrine which ruled the decision of the courts, and which must apply in every free state, where there is not, as in Pennsylvania, a special statute to meet the case .- Courier.

Riot and Cruelty .- From the Haverhill banner we learn that about twenty rakes of Bedford and Litchfield, attended a military parade at Goffstown, N. H. On their return they drove up to a house, formerly a tavern. Not finding, as they expected, a little rum, they commenced gambling and swearing in the piazza, at the front of the gambling and swearing in the piazza, at the front of the house. The master of the house, accompanied with his brothers, stepped out and ordered the rioters from his enclosures. One of the party then told him to mind his business, and aimed a blow at him with his umbrella, which was warded off by his brother. Upon this the latter was attacked by the heated pack, crying kill him, who, to escape their rage, went towards a neighbouring house, but was soon overtaken, and knocked down a number of times while forthing for his life and heaten till he house, out was soon overtaken, and knocked down a number of times, while fighting for his life, and beaten till he was almost dead. The people of the village soon turned out and succeeded in stopping the riot and in taking several of the vagabonds.—Morning Post.

TAn abolition meeting was lately held at Mansfield, which was disturbed by a band of music collected for that purpose, and stationed in the gallery—in consequence the lecturer could not address the audience—a great deal of excitement of course prevailed. The Editor of the Norfolk Advertiser in mentioning the affair to his readers, makes the following judicious remarks.—Mer. Jour.

"It is to be regretted that our otherwise quiet New England villages should be made the scene of such unhappy and disgraceful disturbances. The whole blame happy and disgraceful disturbances. The whole blame in such cases, is commonly laid upon the abolitionists; but we think an equal share of it belongs to their opponents. The abolitionists ask for nothing but the liberty of speech—the "inalienable right" of free discussion. No speech—the "innlienable right" of free discussion. No one is compelled to go and hear them; and if any choose to do so, let them go. If they libel any man or set of men, the law is open; let them feel its force. But so long as they violate no law, let them alone. Do them no violence, we say—don't mob them, mor hang them—nor drown them, even with music! Let them have their say. If it be truth, it will and should prevail; if it be falsehood, lit will naturally fail."

A Generous Act .- We mentioned the other day the A Generous Act.—We mentioned the other day the melancholy death of Mr. William Rogers, a rigger, who fell from the fore yard of the Independence, at the Navy Yard. A subscription was got up by an officer present and handed round. The mechanics, riggers and seamen with their characteristic humanity and liberality contributed nobly, and the officers, as is usual on such occasions were not backward. The amount collected was \$359,08, and was presented to the widow for the aid of herself and children.—Transcript.

Fire in Wrentham .- We learn from Wrentham, that on the morning of the 7th inst. the Carpet Factory of the Messrs Sharps was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, Messrs Sharps was instruyed by airs, with a new part of the strength of the st

cle of pumpkins.—Mer. Jour.

Spinning.—An English paper states that Brittania metal tea pots are now made by steam—the round bodies are spun, and the wooden handles and knobs are cut off by powerful steam engines. A good workman, it is said, can powerful steam engines. A good workman, it is said, can his domestic relations he was a most affectionate husband and father; a friend, warm-hearted and constitutions and in his intercourse with his fellow citizens.

lars. We learn that he has bequeathed one half of his property, to trustees, to be appropriated to found an Institution in this city, for the purpose of the delivery of lectures on scientific subjects. With the exception of one or gregational society in that town, in the 57th year of his two private legacies, we also learn that he has left the wo private legacies, we also learn that he has left the ther half of his large fortune to be equally divided be-ween a brother, a brother-in-law, and a sister-in-law.—

In West Boylston, Sept. 14, very suddenly, Rev. Eli-jah Paine, Pastor of the Evangelical Congregational other half of his large fortune to be equally divided be-

Breach of promise, &c .- In the Circuit Court at Alba y, Miss Wayne has recovered a \$2000 verdict from Rob-rt Bullock, for a breach of promise after five years courtvar under Lafayette, and afterwards in the French ar-nics, died lately in the city of Munich, aged 70 years,

rmy, died at Washington on Monday. The annual sermon before the Fatherless and Widow's

Governor Dunlap of Maine, has appointed Thursday, the 1st of December, to be observed in that State as a day

edly obliged to depart to the South, on account of his ill

By leave of Divine Providence, a Four Days Meeting will be held in the Methodist Meeting-House at Chelse Point, commencing Nov. 8. Our brethren in the minis try are respectfully requested to attend.

STEPHEN G. HILER, JR. Chelsea Point, Oct. 3.

A meeting of the Preachers on Boston District, exclu-A meeting of the Freachers on Boston District, exclusively for mutual spiritual improvement, will be held in Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 29, in the Bromtield St. Church, at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is contemplated to continue said meeting two days. The preachers on New Bedford District, and other Districts in the vicinity of Boston, who are so disposed, are respectfully invited to attend said meeting.

N. B. Accommodations will be provided for the preachers, information of which may be obtained by calling upon Rev. J. Horton, Garaux Place, Portland street, at, or near the time of said meeting. Boston, Sept. 22.

By leave of Divine Providence, we shall hold a Pro tracted Meeting in this place, commencing November 1st. Brethren in the ministry on neighboring stations, are re-quested and expected to attend. We also earnestly request some of our brethren in the ministry from Bos Provincetown, Oct. 15.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

P. M. Wheelock—S. D. Page—E. A. Rice—P. M. Bristol—J. A. Merrill (it was mislaid the first week)—M T. Mowson—T. M. Minot—David Hammond—H. Walden (your paper has been sent to Northbridge, Mass.)—I. M. Bidwell (A. H. owes for the paper from Aug. 25, 1836)—S. Chamberlain (J. Trefethen owes now from 12th of March, 1836.)—P. Wentworth—P. M. Lowell—J. Sarof March, 1956.)—P. Wentworth—P. M. Lowell—J. Sar-gent—J. Hooper—P. M. Orland—H. H. Smith—P. M. Burke—H. Dwight (\$1.50)—P. M. Haverhill—S. Stock-ing—S. Prior—J. T. Massey—J. A. Taylor—H. B. Skin-ner—I. Bonney (\$23 enclosed for Preachers' Aid Society) ner-I. Bonney (\$23 enclosed for Preachers' And Society)

-J. L. Estes (please accept the editor's thanks for the

#### PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD Since Sept. 24, (including what was received of the N.

Since Sept. 24, (including what was received of the N. H. Conference.

T. Bagnall, jr., A. Andrews, A. White, W. Hathaway, J. Dyer, jr., J. Perry, L. Paine, S. Rogers, E. Fish, I. Sweet, P. Collins, S. Miller, A. Thompson, L. T. Cheever, H. Glisson, H. Colburn, M. A. Cady, S. Parlin, M. B. Buckman, H. Hackleton, T. Hale, J. Dunbar, Titus Otis, M. Pratt, S. Stubbs, A. Gordon, F. M. Dyer, G. T. Tarr, S. Pearce, N. Atwood, E. Gilman, O. Woodman, J. P. Allen, A. Phillips, C. Cutting, I. Hobart, J. Boynton, D. M'Carty, A. Merrill, L. Aiken, J. Woodbury, J. Eaton, P. Maxwell, J. Eastman, Dr. Little, David Boynton, D. M'Carty, A. Merrill, L. Aiken, J. Woodbury, J. Eaton, P. Maxwell, J. Eastman, Dr. Little, David Kimball, S. Fowler, D. C. Page, G. F. Tibbetts, Wm. Russell, J. Luce, J. M. Fowle, R. Colcord, G. Evans, W. Palmer, J. W. Cone, H. B. Cone, J. W. Dame, M. Strong, D. Adams, S. Jackson, J. Hooper, jr., G. Lincoln, Sam'l Hussey, A. Norton, N. Willis, B. Mellen, T. G. Allen, R. B. Hall, D. W. Hunt, J. Burduck, E. Pollard, L. Foster, J. Hickman, H. Lord, J. Bement, M. Daggett, E. Williest, S. Calelon, T. Tobey, R. C. Rean, S. Colc. ter, J. Hickman, H. Lord, J. Bement, M. Daggett, E. Wallcott, S. Carlton, T. Tobey, R. C. Bean, S. Cole, A. Priest, Ballou & Sleeper, R. A. Sayles, E. Oliver, R. W. Jerneygan, C. Pease, J. Bugbee, I. Allen, N. McIntosh, C. Bishop, A. Vincent, Wm. Baker, S. Magoun, A. Colburn, P. Bailey, C. Congdon, J. Ginn, G. Pool, E. Eaton, L. Wilmarth, W. Graves, Wm. White, J. Glidden, John Nichols, S. Goodrich, R. Pitkin, S. Baker, J. Gunnison, J. Philbrick, T. M. Fuller, W. Wakefield, E. Covil, R. Clark, & P. seph. Clark, \$2 each. (To be continued next week.)

In this city, Mr. Benj. James to Miss Sarah Ann Kent.

—Mr. Clement Stetson to Miss Eliza B. Richardson.

In Bellingham, Oct. 9, by Rev. Joseph T. Massey, Mr.

Daniel P. Adams of Westborough, to Miss Abby T. Fisher of Bellingham.

DIED, In this city, Mr. Wm. Kemp, 50 .- Mr. Nathaniel Blanchard, printer, 42. In North Bridgewater, on Friday morning, Mrs. Mary

In Medford, Mrs. Deborah, wife of Mr. Joseph Groves,

insured for \$1100 in Florida.

Stock. The manner of taking fire is unknown.

Yellow Fruit.—A pumpkin has been exhibited at the Baltimore Horticultural Rooms, which weighs one hundred and seventeen pounds! We hope our New England farmers will not allow their Southern neighbors, who take part in annual Thanksgivings, to beat them in the artificial presidence of Brown University. He departed this life on Tuesday, 11th inst., in the 68th year of his age.—

He presided over Brown University from 1802, until his resignation in 1826, and conducted the affairs of the

Munificent Bequest.—The late John Lowell, Jr. Esq. stant; and in his intercourse with his fellow citizens, of this city, who died a few months ago near Bombay, left kind, cheerful and of scrupulcus integrity. He died as property to the amount of more than half a million doltian.—Providence Cour.
In Milton, on Sabbath noon, 16th inst., suddenly, of

church and society, 38.

In Waynesburg, Penn., July 19, Rev. Wm. H. Bull, of the Philadelphia Conference, aged 29. The doctrine of the atonement and salvation by faith was his theme ship, and seduction. The uncle of the young lady recovered \$1000 damages for the seduction of his niece.

Lieut. Gen. de Stroebel, who served in the American was under Lifewate and alterwards in the American the longer he tested it, the more he loved it. On one ocrar under Latayette, and afterwards in the French arbies, died lately in the city of Munich, aged 70 years, Joseph Lovell, M. D., Surgeon General of the U. S. Army, died at Washington on Monday.

In Edgefield District, S. C., at the residence of Dr. ociety was preached in Bowdoin street meeting-house, by Rev. Chandler Robbins, on Sunday evening last.—
he collection at the close of the service, amounted to bout \$180.

Governor Dunlap of Maine, has appointed Thursday,

SACRED MUSIC.

A LL the varieties of SINGING BOOKS in use, such seighty feet in length.

Daniel C. King, of this city, who recently prosecuted John Reed, for picking his pocket of \$6000, is now in Salem Jail, being held to bail in the sum of \$5000, on a civil suit brought by Reed, for malicious prosecution.

Accident.—We learn from Andrew that the sum of \$5000 and civil suit brought by Reed, for malicious prosecution.

il suit brought by Reed, for malicious prosecution.

Accident.—We learn from Andover, that a sad accident occurred in that place yesterday, during a sham fight in which the militia were engaged. William Marland received in his side the whole contents of a musket, which was discharged when almost touching him, and is in a very critical state.

CARD TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—In addition to Professor Pattison's Register and Library, which is to be resumed with Copeland's Medical Dictionary, by a Joint Stock Company, having a capital of \$500,000, the new Select Library, by Dr. Bell, (if undertaken) will be promptly supplied on the best terms by the New England Agent for said Company, at COLMAN'S Literary Rooms.

Another Steamboat blown up.—We learn from the Cincinnati Evening Post of the 6th inst., that the steamboat Nicholas Biddle, on her way up from New Orleans, about five miles below Memphis, blew up, by which five persons were instantly killed, fourteen or sixteen badly scalded, many of whom will not recover, and ten or twelve jumped overboard all of whom were drowned but two.

Mexico and the United States.—It is stated in the New York American that the Mexican Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary, Don M. Ed. Gorostiza, had made a transport of the first presentation of the diffusion of Knowledge; or an Illustration of the advantages which would result from a general dissemination of rational and scientific information among all ranks. Illustrated with engravings. By Thomas Dick, LL. D., author of Philosophy of a Future State, &c. A variety of topics are discussed, and every subject is rendered plain and of easy comprehension by the most simple illustrations. Philosophy, Mechanics, Astronomy, Superstition, and a multitude of other matters touched on, and the whole adapted to the popular mind. COLMAN'S LIT-ERARY ROOMS.

\_\_\_\_\_ Boston Prices Current.

APPLES, new, bbl. . . . from \$2.25 to 4.00

	-	-			1.75	2.25
BEEF, mess, bbl.	•	. 1	•	*	11.75	
Cargo No 1						12.00
cargo, No. 1, .	3				9.25	10.00
prime,	•				7.50	8.00
BEESWAX, American, lb.		•			26	29
CHEESE, new milk, lb. FEATHERS, northern, geese,					8	12
EATHERS, northern, geose.	lb.				-	-
					54	60
FLAX, American, lb.	,	•	-	•	0.	00
Fish, Cod, per quintal,					0.10	0 07
FLOUR Ganasaa bhl					3.12	3.37
FLOUR, Genesee, bbl					9.87	10.00
Baltimore, Howard	stre	et.		4	9.50	9.75
Daitimore, whari,						8.75
Alexandria.					9.37	9.50
GRAIN, Corn, northern velle	W. T	er hu	Inda			1.25
southern valle	,,,	or Du	miet		1.05	1.10
southern yello	uw,			*		
willie, .	•				1.06	
Rye, northern, .		*	*		1.15	1.20
Barley,					-	-
Oats, northern, (prin	ne)				60	65
HAV. best English ton of 90	MA II				25.00	
Eastern screwed, Hard pressed,	00 10		•	•	22,50	
Hard presend				*		
Manu wallen					20.00	
lioney, gallon, liones, ist quality, (new) ib.					45	50
Hops, ist quality, (new) 1b.					12	14
au quanty,					10	12
LARD, Boston, Ist sort lb.				•	16	17
Southern, 1st sort,	•	•	•		16	17
LEATHER, Philadelphia city						
do do	tanı	age,	D.		28	
do. coun	try o	lo.			24	
Baltimore city	(	to.			25	28
do di	ry hic	le,			19	22
New York red. I	ght.				20	21
Boston do. sla	augh	ter.		-	19	21
do. light,		,				21
LIME, best sort, cask, .		:	*	•	1.15	
Popu Mass inspection and						
PORK, Mass., inspection, ex	tra c	lear,	ppi.		28.00	
Clear, from other St	ates,		4		26.50	27.00
Done, middings, (se	arce	)			-	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bush	el.				3.00	3.12
Red Top, northern,	hue	hal	•	*	75	1.00
Hemp,	Dus	ner,		•		
Red Claves wentle					2.75	3.00
Red Clover, norther	rn, It				13	
Southern Clover,					10	11
SILK Cocoons, American,	bush	el.			3.00	4.50
TALLOW, tried, lb.					9	10
Wood, prime or Saxony Fle	0000	e lb		•	70	75
American, till blood	nece.	ak ad				
Amorican 8	, wa	sneu,			60	70
American, T washed	,				60	65
American, washed American, washed American, washed	1,				50	53
American, 4 washed	1,				45	55
watte washed,					_	_
a (Pulled superi	ine				60	
Pulled superi						
a s last Lamps,					55	60
2d Lambs,					45	48
o z 13d Lambs.					30	35
			-		50	30
Southern pulled wee						

P	RO	VIS	ION	MAF	RKE	T.			
				PRIC					
UTTER, tub, lb.							22	26	
lump,							27	30	
IDER, bbl.							-,	-,	
AMS, northern, ll	a.				4		14	15	
Southern,							13	14	
ogs, dozen,	٠						18	20	
ORK, whole hogs							12	13	
otatoes, new, h	ush	el,				•	50	62	
OULTRY, chicke	ns,	per	pair,				75	1.00	
						[N.	E. Fars	ner.	
-	_	_				_			

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.] BRIGHTON MARKET .- MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1836. At market 2430 beef cattle, 180 stores, 3870 sheep, and

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—We noticed a few extra, some of which were very fine, taken at \$6.75 a 7.00 and 7.25. We quote first quality, \$5.50 a 6.00; second quality, \$5.00 a 5.50; third quality, \$3.75 a 4.50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Sales quick, and the barrellers anxious to purchase. We notice one lot taken at \$5.07, more than half Mess; one lot at 4.84, about half Mess. The price of several lots was not made public. We quote Mess \$5 a 5.25, No. 1, \$4.00 a 4.50.

Sheep.—Sales rather dull, soveral lots unsold. We quote lots at \$1.75, 2,00, 2.17, 2.33, 2.50, and 2.75. Swine.—Sales brisk—a lot of about 200 was taken at 5½ a 6½; lots were taken at 6, 6½ and 6½, half barrows and half sows.—Small lots old, 6½ for sows and 7½ for barrows. At retail, 7 a 7½ and 8 a 8½.

WORCESTER'S READING BOOKS. WORCESTER'S SECOND BOOK FOR READING AND SPELLING. Those who have used Mr. Worcester's Primer are aware of his peculiar talents in rendering those usually dry subjects" interesting to children; and to them it is sufficient to say that the Second Book has the same simple and attractive character as the First.

II. A THIRD BOOK FOR READING AND SPELL. ING; with simple Rules and Instructions for avoiding common Errors. By Samuel Worcester.

The plan and character of this work is different from any other now in use. Each lesson is preceded by a Rule and a List of Errors; and the reading is designed to be rendered not merely an exercise, but a study requiring the use of the mind. We approve of the plan of this Book; it is just such a one as is needed, and we hope it will be adopted in every school in the country.—Boston Evening Gazette.

This is one of the meet weedly action has been as

This is one of the most useful reading books for common schools, It strikes us as particularly deserving the attention of teachers.—Daily Advocate. One of the most useful reading books that has yet appeared. We recommend teachers and parents to give it an early examination.—American Traveller,

We think it a valuable acquisition to the young scholar, both as a monitor for the correction of errors in reading and pronouncing, as well as a guide in manners and morals. The lessons are selected with much judgment, and are well calculated to instruct the mind, while they form the character.—Morning

III. FOURTH BOOK OF LESSONS FOR READING,

with Rules and Instructions. By Samuel Worcester.

[From the Annals of Education.]

It is constructed on the same plan with the Third Book of the same series; each selection, whether of prose or poetry, being preceded by a rule for reading, and followed by a list of common errors in pronouncing some of the words included in it. The object of these peculiarities of Mr. Worcester's Third and Fourth Books, is to make reading a study in our schools, instead of a more exercise.

and Fourth Books, is to make reading a study in our schools, instead of a mere exercise.

We regard the Fourth Book, on the whole, as a useful compilation for the classes for whom it was intended. There is a large fund of valuable information embodied in the Rules and Instructions at the beginning, and in the Errors and Questions at the end of each chapter, as also at the end of the work, even more than the author, in his modesty, has ventured to claim.

[From the Principal of the Woodstock (Vt.) High School.]
Worcester's Fourth Book is truly deserving of notice. The subjects and arrangements are indeed excellent. His rules at the head of each chapter, and his exposition of errors, together with his list of phrases, &c., all combine to render the book such a one as is needed in our schools.

[From Ebenezer Briley, Principal of the Young Ladies' High School, Boston; author of the "Young Ladies' Class Book," and "First Lessons in Algebra."]

I have used Worcester's series of reading books in my school ever since they were published, and regard them as among the most valuable works of the kind with which I am acquainted.

most valuable works of the kind with which I am acquainted.

[From Rev. J. W. Poland, Teacher of Youth.]

Having made use of Worcester's Third and Fourth Books of Lessons for Reading, &c. in my school for some time past, I feel that I can recommend them with perfect confidence, as being superior to any thing I have ever used, for forming correct habits in reading. At the commencement of each lesson, a rule is given in such a familiar manner, that no scholar after reading it twice, can forget the substance of it. The errors noticed at the close of each lesson, together with the questions, fix the attention still more, and afford both interest and instruction. I sincerely hope that many teachers of youth will be intion. I sincerely hope that many teachers of youth will be in duced to give both books a candid examination; after which, think they will not hesitate to give them their decided prefer

ence.

[From Rev. James Culbertson, Rev. G. C. Sedgwick, W. Buell, Esq. and John M. Howe, (Principal McIntyre Free School,) Zanesville, Ohio.]

We have examined Worcester's Reading Books, and think them the most useful reading books that have yet appeared.—
They are a valuable acquisition to the young scholar, both as a monitor for the correction of reading and pronouncing, and as a guide in manners and morals. The lessons are selected with much judgment, and are well calculated to instruct the mind.

a guide in manners and morals. The lessons are selected with much judgment, and are well calculated to instruct the mind, while they form the character. We recommend to parents and teachers to give them an early examination.

The attention of Teachers, School Committees, and others interested, is requested to the above series of Readers. They will find them well adapted to our Common Schools and Academies. Published by CHARLES HENDEE, 131 Washington street, and for sale by the Booksellers in all parts of the United States.

FOUR DOLLARS only, for a subscription to the Washington Library of 5000 volumes, for a year, at COLMAN'S Literary Rooms, 121 Washington street.

DERIODICALS of all kinds supplied at "COLMAN'S."

We do not recollect to have seen the following original hymn of Mr. Wesley, in either of the Methodist compilations, whether in Great Britain or America. But it is too good to be buried in oblivion. We gather it from an old magazine .- Me. Was Jour

AN ORIGINAL HYMN. BY BEV. CHARLES WESLEY, A. W. Help, Lord, the weakest instrument, Thy sovereign grace has ever sent, To publish and proclaim.
The reigning power and peace of God, General redemption in thy blood, And pardon through thy name.

Whilst preaching gospel to the poor, My soul impoverish and secure By deep humility; Safe in thy wounds a novice hide; Then shall I preach thee crucified And nothing know but thee.

To exalt myself I would not speak, Or proud of my own talents, seek The praise of flattering man : But serve thee with a single eye, And, while thy name I magnify, Thy approbation gain.

With pride that I may never swell, Or my supposed importance feel, Vouchsafe me, Lord, thy grace, To loath myself in my own eyes Myself deny, renown despise, And take the lowest place

Here may I covet no reward, Nor trifles temporal regard, Or reckon earth my home But things invisible desire. And wait for thy appointed hire, Till the great Shepherd come

A life of poverty and toil. A thousand lives, one gracious smile Of thine will overpay; If thou receive me with " Well done," And for thy faithful servant own In that triumphant day.

[From the Token for 1837.] A NAME IN THE SAND. Alone I walked the ocean strand. A pearly shell was in my hand. I stooped and wrote upon the sand My name, the year, the day. As onward from the spot I passed One lingering look behind I cast; A wave came rolling high and fast, And washed my lines away.

And so, methought, 'twill shortly be With every mark on earth from me A wave of dark oblivion's sea Will sweep across the place Where I have trod the sandy shore Of time, and been to be more, Of me, my day, the name I bore,

And yet, with Him who counts the sands, And holds the waters in his hands. I know a lasting record stands Inscribed against my name, Of all this mortal part has wrought, Of all this thinking soul has thought, And from these fleeting moments caught, For glory, or shame.

# Biographical.

Departed this life, in this place, in the hope of a glorious immortality, on the 3d instant, after an illness of four days, AARON H. HURD, of Reach, U. C., member of the Senior Class in the Wesleyan University.

The sudden and lamented death of this amiable young man, is justly regarded by his classmates high. and numerous friends, as a trying and mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence. Just at the period when his earthly prospects began to bloom, and he was prepared for extensive and salutary influence in the church and in society, the rider of the pale horse was commissioned with his deathwarrant, and all his fond hopes and prospects were dashed in a moment. Mr. Hurd was a young man of no ordinary character. Endowed by nature with superior talents, he had rendered himself an accomplished scholar in every department of his collegiate studies, besides enriching his mind with an extensive and varied course of theological and miscellaneous reading. Added to these, his social qualities were of the most interesting order, and the "milk of human kindness" which flowed in every vein, failed not to endear him to all who came within the circle of his acquaintance. His friends may well exclaim, in view of this afflicting event-

Death loves a shining mark, A signal blow, which while it executes, alarms And startles thousands by a single fall."

It was a circumstance of great pleasure to the numerous friends of Mr. Hurd, that his talents and influence were consecrated to God and the church; and from his zeal and industry were augured the happiest results. Indeed, few young men at his age, have done so much for the cause of piety. Previously to his preparation for college, he had spent three years as a missionary among the Chippeway Indians, at Rice and Skoogog Lakes, U. C., where he labored with great diligence and success, preaching to the Indians, and instructing them in their native tongue. Subsequently, he labored six months among the Mohawks; but an unconquerable thirst for knowledge, and a more expanded benevolence, prompted him to a different field of labor, with reference to a more extended usefulness. while pursuing his preparatory studies at Pottsdan and Cazenovia, N. Y., as well as during his connection with the Wesleyan University, his solicitude and sympathies were constantly at work, for the spiritual welfare of his fellow students; and in public and private, in conversation and in social meetings, many can bear witness to his salutary counsels.

From infancy, he was of a feeble constitution and a temperament exceedingly nervous; yet by assiduous industry, and a generous emulation, he had triumphed over these physical embarrassments, and achieved more than most young men of sound and robust constitutions. The "mortal coil," however, which shrouded his spirit, was too feeble for its celestial tenant-the fire which burned within, consumed its own socket. Constantly animated with the desire to do good, and to do all the good in his power, his exertions induced a state of bod-

in the arms of that faith, which he had preached, covered up something which God required you to confess a practical commentary. Well may it be said of Don't balk it, as the farmers say; don't turn aside for litim, in reference to his ardent mind and Christian zeal, as was said of the lamented Kirke White:

" 'Twas thy own genius gave the fatal blow, And help'd to plant the wound that laid thee low."

At a meeting of the students of the Wesleyan University called upon the occasion of the death of Mr. Hurd, the following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply lament the sudden exit of AARON H. HURD, our friend and fellow student, as a calamity to our institution, a severe affliction to his nunerous friends, and an irreparable loss to the commu-

Resolved, That we cherish with deep emotions the memory of his superior talents, his tender sensibilities his comprehensive and Christian benevolence, his ardent

Resolved, That his eminent and active virtues, his fervent and consistent piety cannot be too highly commended nor too strictly imitated.

Resolved, That while we mingle our tenderest sympathies with those of his afflicted parents and friends, we rejoice that a life so brief yet so brilliant and so eminently useful, terminated in the triumphs of Christian faith.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning on public

occasions for the remainder of the present term. Resolved, That Rev. Professor Holdich be requeste to preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion, at such time as shall be convenient.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, with a letter of condolence be forwarded to the parents of the de- that Being, who, in the midst of our unworthiness ceased; and that these proceedings, together with an obituary notice, be published in the Sentinel and Witness his mercies. of this city, and Christian Advocate and Journal, New York.

WILLIAM HYER, President. WM. M. RICE, Sec'ry.

Middletown, Conn., Oct., 1836.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

thy sister, MELINDA DANFORD, aged 30 years.

neighborhood, with no ordinary lustre. While in -of mild and equitable laws impartially adminis health, she was a constant attendant at meeting, tered,—and of a general state of progress,—re and especially at class and prayer meetings. I quire of us, on every suitable occasion, an earnest visited her in her last illness, and uniformly found and public acknowledgment,-and we ought esher composed, and perfectly resigned to the will pecially, at this time, to render our thanks to the

hours she was victorious.

the righteous; and nothing more or better could has spared us the visitations of infectious diswe say of her, if we should write volumes upon ease :- and above all other grounds of thankful-OTIS G. SMITH. her life and death. Meredith Bridge, N. H., Oct. 11, 1836.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Died in Dana, Mass., Sept. 13, Andrew An-DREWS, aged 14 years. From a child, he manifested a deep interest in his spiritual welfare, to the observation and astonishment of his acquaintance, but never professed to obtain a pardon of his sins, until about two weeks previous to his death. This was at the camp-meeting at Ludlow. He gave his heart to Christ, and was enabled to rejoice in his love. He was immediately taken with illness, which terminated his existence. I saw him a few days before his death, and although his bodily pain was extreme, his mind was calm and peaceful. He testified that he then felt Christ to be precious to his soul. During his sickness,

# Miscellaneous.

Greenwich, Oct. 7, 1836.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MR. EDITOR-The Rev. Mr. Finney's Lectures on Revivals, contain much useful instruction. have been much gratified in reading a number of them. Indeed, if it were not that now and then a full trait of "New Divinity" is interspersed, they would be admirably calculated for general useful-

In his third lecture, his 2d proposition is, " How God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts! is the fallow ground to be broken up?" In pursuing this, he searches the heart closely, and sets forth some things as " sins of commission," which many people seem to consider as matters of entire indifference. If you think the following extracts deserving a place in the Herald, please infact, you will oblige sert them, and oblige

Yours. A. KENT.

"10. Robbing God .- Instances in which you have foolish conversation, reading novels, or doing nothing; at length to convince her of sin, righteousness and cases where you have misapplied your talents and powers of mind; where you have squandered money on your lusts, or spent it for things you did not need, and which Lord Jesus Christ for life and salvation, and enjoyneither contributed to your health, comfort, or usefulness. Perhaps some of you who are here to-night, have world can neither give nor take away. laid out God's money for tobacco. I will not speak of rum, for I presume there is no professor of religion here fully joined her in parties of pleasure, and fully that would drink rum. I hope there is no one who uses that filthy poison, tobacco. Think of a professor of religion, using God's money to poison himself with tobacco!!

- If you find you have committed a fault will add to the former injury, by making him a bill of ex- ish. where the temptation is so small, what would he not do were the temptation greater, and he had the prospect of impunity? If you have defrauded any body, send the of this. She kept constantly in mind the apostolmoney, the full amount and the interest. Go thoroughly to work in all this—go now. Don't put it off; that will only make the matter worse. Confess to God those sins which have been committed against God, and to man the confess to God those sins which have been committed against God, and to man the confess to God those sins which have been committed against God, and to man the confess to God those sins which have been committed against God, and to man the confess to God those sins the confess the confess the confess to God those sins the confess the con Take them up out of the way. In breaking your fallow ful compliances. It did not partake of that ily debility, which rendered him an easy prey to may be left that you may think little things, and you may than thou. At the same time it was sufficiently

as those having no hope, for he fell sweetly asleep when the reason is, that your proud and carnal mind has and on the excellence of which his life had been and remove. Break up all the ground and turn it over. tle difficulties; drive the plough right through them, beam deep, and turn the ground up, so that it may all be mellow and soft, and fit to receive the seed and hear fruit an hundred fold."

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSSACHUSETTS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD EVERETT,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A Proclamation For a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise

WHEREAS, the season of the year is at hand, at which it is customary to observe a day of Pubic Thanksgiving to Almighty God, I do, with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint Thursday, the First Day of December next, to be set apart for that purpose. The good people of the Commonwealth, of all religious denominations, are invited to assemble on that day, in their respective places of worship, and to unite in those public exercises of gratitude and praise, which are appropriate to the occasion.

The experience of every person of reflection will suggest unnumbered causes of thankfulness, for which,-if his mind is not wholly insensible to religious impressions,-he will, in looking back upon another year, feel it at once his duty and his privilege, to pour out his heart in gratitude to

Besides what concerns us as individuals, the eason of the year calls upon us to express our heartfelt thanks to the Author of all good, for the extraordinary prosperity of the past year, and especially for the ingathering of another harvest, which, notwithstanding the partial failure of a portion of the fruits of the earth, has still left us in the en-Died in triumphant faith, Oct. 6, 1836, our wor- joyment of an amount of blessings, which demands our warmest gratitude. The great political and She had been a member of the M. E. Church social privileges which distinguish our condition seven years, and shone in the church and in her as a people,—the blessings of a free government, Ruler of Nations, that he has been pleased to Some part of the time in her short sickness, she continue to us the blessings of Peace. The genwas deprived of her reason; but in her lucid eral prevalence of health throughout our land should direct our thoughts to that Good Being, In fine, she lived the life, and died the death of who has cast our lot in a salubrious climate and ness, we should approach the Throne of Grace with our heartiest ascriptions of praise, for the gift of the gospel, and the praise of eternal life

> With our humble tribute of thanks to the Great Source of Good, let us unite an affectionate remembrance of the poor. Acts of thanksgiving for our own mercies seem to lead appropriately to those deeds of beneficence, to which the friendless and destitute look for a portion of the supplies, which are to carry them through the inclement season of the year. There is no way in which we can return any thing to the Great Giver of our own comforts, but by ministering to the wants of those, whom He has been pleased to leave in a state of dependence on their fellow be-

And the good people of the Commonwealth are respectfully invited to keep the customary festivihe has left many who mourn the loss they have sustained, his spirit rests in "fairer worlds on high."

T. Marcy. discountenance every species of amusement which tends to excess,-which interrupts the devotion of others,—or in any way violates the peace that ought to reign, on a day set apart for public acts of re-

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, on the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and in the sixty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EDWARD EVERETT. By his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council. JOHN P. BIGELOW, Secretary.

[From the Mother's Journal.]

CHRISTIAN DECISION ILLUSTRATED. DEAR MADAM-If you can find room in your valuable journal for the following interesting and instructive

A PASTOR.

About twelve months since, I had the pleasur of introducing into my church a lady, who with isspent your time, and squandered hours which God gave her husband had long continued an enemy to the ou to serve him and save souls, in vain amusements or cross of Christ. The Lord in mercy, was pleased judgment, and after a variety of exercises, severe and protracted, she was enabled to believe on the ed, as a blessed consequence, that peace which the

I regret to say, that, though her husband cheerparticipated in all the fashionable follies which distinguished them, yet he had no sympathy for the new class of enjoyments with which after her change, her happiness was identified. In fact his against an individual, and that individual is within your skepticism on the subject of religion, led him to each, go and confess it immediately, and get that out of regard its doctrines with indifference, if not with the way. If the individual you have injured, is too far absolute contempt. He noticed the change in his off for you to go and see him, set down and write him a wife's views and feelings, at first, with sentiments of letter, and confess the injury, pay the postage, and put it pity; but when he found that she was steadfast in into the mail immediately. I say pay the postage, or her principles, and decided in the course she had otherwise you will only make the matter worse. You marked out for herself, he became angry and peev-

suse. The man who writes a letter on his own busi- I fear that many Christian females, whose husness, and sends it to another without paying the postage, bands know not God, by injudicious conduct s dishonest, and has cheated him out of so much. And strengthen the prejudice which they wish to break if he would cheat a man out of a sixpence, or a shilling, down, and instead of attracting, repel. I am hapthose sins that have been committed against man. Don't Her religion, happily, was eminently lovely and think of getting off by going round the stumbling blocks. attractive, yet entirely free from mean and singround, you must remove every obstruction. Things pharisaic spirit which says Stand by, I am holier

the attacks of disease. But he is gone! yet not wonder why you do not feel as you wish to in religion, marked to show forth its true character. Nor was the religion of my excellent friend, of that sickly, the religion of my excellent friend, of that sickly, fastidious character which is unable to distinguish between the urbanities of life, and the conduct which is offensive in the sight of God. Thus, by a constant exhibition of cheerful piety, she softened in a great measure, the asperities of her husband's temper, and weakened his prejudices. Yet she was not the companion with whom he once could sing, and dance, and enter into company.—
Against every species of Sabbath violation she decidedly set her face; on this subject her firmness was now to be put to the test.

Her younger sister was to be married to a worthy young man, and the ceremony was to be performed under the paternal roof. Mrs. — was anxious to be present, especially as her sister was to leave immediately for the Far West, and the probability of not seeing her eagin for a leave time.

M'KENDREEAN COLLEGE AGENCY.

Boston, August 30, 1836.

THE undersigned, Resident Agent of the M Kendreean College Illimois, would hereby make known to the public be nown their young and prosperous Institution. The Trustees have established a Land Agency in connect with the Board, and propose to all persons wishing to procure lands in that very fertile State, that they will, by their Agent, or such other person as he may employ for them in cash of the principal cities. receive money, and at their own risk transmit the same to Illinois, and there make purchasers of the College, Illimois, would hereby nade known to the public and when young and prosperous Institution. The Trustees have established a Land Agency in connect and the Board, and propose to all persons wishing to procure lands in that very fertile State, that they will, by their Agent, or such other person sa he may employ for them in cure lands in whatever name and part of the State they may be directed to do by the person sa he may employ for them in cure lands in that very fertile State, that they will, by their sale from the State that very fertile State, that they will, by their sale from the State that v

anxious to be present, especially as her sister was to leave immediately for the Far West, and the probability of not seeing her again for a long time to come was great. Just before the proposed hour of departure, she was informed by her husband that an unexpected circumstance had occurred which prevented him from leaving home that day, "Well," replied she, "I am very much disappointed, but I must submit." "O no," said he, "you shall not be disappointed; we can go to-morrow, shall not be disappointed; we can go to-morrow, shall not be disappointed; we can go to-morrow, (Sunday) and shall reach your mother's house in good season." "I thank you for your intended kindness," replied she, "but as to-morrow will be the Sabbath, I cannot go. You know my opinion on that subject, which is unchanged. Nothing but a deed of mercy would justify me in travelling on the Sabbath. This is not one, and I must beg to be excused." Though his wife had manifested much tenderness in her manner, yet with her decision Mr. — was not much pleased, and he left home on the following day, discontented and left home on the following day, discontented and

A journey alone affords time and opportunity for eflection; and Mr. - availed himself of it.-He reviewed the whole course of his wife's conduct since the day when she publicly professed her faith in the Saviour-her uniform piety, her unostentatious devotion, her sweet and amiable deportment, her patience with him, and the evident desire which she manifested to please and make him happy. He returned home in a better temper, and received her affectionate welcome with unwonted tenderness.

After giving an account of the wedding, and the state of the family generally, he said, "I was really surprised, my dear, that you would not accompany me; and to tell you the truth, I was quite disposed to be angry with you for it; but upon reflection can but respect you for your consistency. I never thought much about religion, and one reason is, I have seen so little of it in those who pretend to have a great deal. But if it will make me what it has made you, (though you were always a good wife,) it is worthy of more attention than I ever bestowed upon it."

I need not say how much affected this young christian sister was, by the avowal of her husband Since the time referred to, Mr. - has appeared in the sanctuary in common with his wife; and though there is no decided evidence that he has experienced a change of heart, yet there is unquestionably a great change of outward conduct.

Permit me, dear madam, to commend all the wives who read your Journal, and who have unbelieving husbands, the conduct of Mrs. — as an example worthy of imitation. " For what knowest thou, O wife, whether thou shalt save thy husband."

ject deserves an inquiry, and we hope the good people of Tiverton will ferret out the offender. No spirituou liquor is allowed to be sold in Tiverton or Fall River. Fall River Monitor.

## NEW BOOKSTORE.

COLMAN'S LITERARY ROOMS; 121. WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

SAMUEL COLMAN, having purchased the Miscellaneous Stock and Stand, 121 Washington street, recently owned and occupied by Russell, Shatuck & Co. begs leave to submit his intention to establish a general bookstore, to open this under the above title, comprising as follows, viz. Professional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, Amer

I. Professional, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, American and Foreign.

II. London and American Annuals, Illustrated Works, &c.

III. London and American Annuals, Illustrated Works, &c.

III. English and Foreign Classics, for Colleges and High Schools. Books, &c. for common schools.

IV. American and Fuglish Stationary, comprising every useful article; among which are Ivory surface and Gilt Visiting Cards, Colored and White Letter Paper, Lead Pencils and ever pointed Leads, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Superior Ink, Quills, Steel Peus, Port Folios, Wallets, Pocket Books, Indelliks, which needs no preparation, &c. &c.

WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES

OF all descriptions, by the package or single pair, on

ing Cards, Colored and White Letter Yaper, Leau Fencis and ever pointed Leads, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Superior Ink, Quilly, Steel Peus, Port Folios, Wallets, Pocket Books, Indelible Ink, which needs no preparation, &c. &c.

V. A valuable and extensive Depository (from H. S. Tanner) for the sale of Maps, Atlases, Guide Books for Travellers, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

VI. A Periodical Agency for American and English publications, comprising Subscription Books and Periodicals of every description, conducted by W. H. S. JORDAN.

VII. The Washington Circulating Library, containing about 5000 volumes, and constantly increasing, by the addition of all new works. New Jerusalem Magazine, price \$2.50 a year Agency for Swedenborg's Writings, and New Church Books, under direction of Oris Clapp.

VIII. The Arists' Repository for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, &c. &c.

IX. Engraving and Copperplate Printing of Address, and Business Cards in all their variety. This Department, together with the Artists' Repository, will be under the special superintendence of D. Russell.

[] Strangers visiting the city of Boston, and the public generally are respectfully invited to the above establishment by the Proprietors,

SAMUEL COLMAN, W. H. S. JORDAN, OTIS CLAPP,
D. RUSSELL.

Social and Private Libraries supplied at the lowest prices.

Social and Private Libraries supplied at the lowest prices CARD.-The undersigned having relinquished the retail

Sudbury, Sept 26, 1836. A DDRESS to the General Conference, by Rev. O. Scott. For sale by D. H. ELA, 19 Washington St.

ILLINOIS LANDS.

M'KENDREEAN COLLEGE AGENCY.

ey, and one half in the name of the Trustees, for the Congress.

And the Trustees guarantee that in three years the part enterded for the person advancing the money shall advance in value equal to the whole amount of both entries, and six per cent in the same for the three years. Should it not so ad-

equal to the whole amount of both entries, and six per cent interest on the same for the three years. Should it not so advance, they bind themselves to make up the deficiency.

The Trustees of this College are men who emigrated to the State of Illinois in its early settlement. The members of the State of Illinois in its early settlement. The members of the Board employed to nake the selections and entries, are both thoroughly acquainted with the country, one having for a long time been a public surveyor, and the other a farmer of great experience and meral worth.

The testimonials of character furnished the Agents, will show more satisfactorily that this Agency is highly entitled to the confidence of the public.

In every case where money is advanced, a legal obligation

confidence of the public.

In every case where money is advanced, a legal obligation will be given for the faithful performance of the trust.

The subscriber, having been appointed a resident agent for this city, and given bonds for the faithful performance of his trust, is ready to receive and forward money to the Trustees of the College Purchasers will also receive certificates of their lands, as soon as they can be forwarded by the Trustees.

Those wishing more definite information than is here given will call on the subscriber.

DAVID H. ELA, sept 7

A. L. HASKELL & CO.

A. L. HASKELL & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Furniture, Feathers Mattresses, Beds, &c. at Chambers Nos. 8 and 10 Dock Square—have on hand, and will continue to keep constantly for sale, in any quantity that may be wanted, the following articles, which will be sold on such terms as can but please the purchaser, viz:—Secretaries, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Grecian, Card, Pembroke and common Tables, Ladies' Work Tables, Bedsteads, Couches, Sofas &c., Sofa Bedsteads, Cribs and Truckle Bedsteads, Mahogany and stained-wood Cradles, Fancy and common Chairs, Cabinet Chairs, Wash Stands and Toilet Tables, Counting Room and Portable Desks, Looking Glasses, Brase Fire Setts, Brass Time Pieces, Wooden Clocks, Bellows and Brushes.

MATTRESSES—Double bordered best Spanish hair, double bordered Russian hair, single bordered Russian Hair—different qualities and prices.

ordered Russian hair, single bordered Ru

qualities and prices.

FEATHERS—Best Northern Live Geese, Southern and Western do.; Russian of various kinds—all of which are warranted ern do.; Russian of various amos—and prices free from smell and mother.

Berns—Feather Beds, of different qualities and prices Bed Ticks, Pillows and Bolsters, ready made.

".\* Every article sold, warranted equal to recommendation. Business personally attended to, and all favors thankfully reNov. 11.

TRUSSES.

THE subscriber informs the public and individuals afflicted of business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up stars, entrance in the rear.

This arrangement will enable him to be in constant attendance, that after drinking and carousing till a late hour, or rather an early hour on Sabbath morning, Cook went to the well for water to quench the thirst of the rum-drinking company.

This was the last account that was given of him, until he was found in the well into which he had fallen headforemost.

Here is another sad warning to the drunkard. Stop, by et tipplers who swallow the deadly poison, destroy your senses and degenerate yourselves below the brutes—stop ere it be too late; ere you be called to an untimely and disgraceful end.

Where was the liquor purchased, with which this wretched company had debased themselves? This subject deserves will ferrat out the offender. No spirituous of the subscriber informs the public and individuals afflicted with HERNIA, or Rupture, that he has removed his place of business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up street, opposite Avon Place, corner

Wholesale and Retail Clothing Establishment.

GOVE & LOCKE, No. 60 Commercial Street, Boston, (Opposite Eastern Packet Pier,)

CONTINUE to manufacture and keep on hand a general assortment of CLOTHING, both for citizens and seamen; also OILED CLOTHES and COVERED HATS, together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for cash or consequences. approved credit.

WHALEMEN SUPPLIED.

JOSIAH S. GALE.

OF all descriptions, by the package or single pair, on hand and for sale at No. 14 Dock Square, (opposite Faneuil Hall.) Boston, by WHITTIER & WARREN. euil Hall,) Boston, by

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC FOR 1837, for sale by D. H. ELA, 19 Washington street.

WANTED, two apprentices over 16 years of age, to the house and sign painting and glazing business. Inquire at No. 65 Cambridge street, of Mr. Meredith. Oct. 5.

Every description of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

THE HERALD OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE HERALD. 1. The Herald is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, if paid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If payment is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00 if not paid at the close of the year.

2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen makes paid.

CARD.—The undersigned having relinquished the retainstore, 121 Washington street, and transferred their miscellaneous stock to Mr. Samuel Colman, who will continue the business—they take this occasion to recommend his establishmant to their friends and customers.

RUSSELL, SHATTUCK & CO.

WANTED, by the subscriber, a young man from 15 to 18 years of age, to serve as an apprentice to the Blacksmith's trade.

MIRON WHITE.

Sudbury. Sept 25, 1836.



Published

William C. Brown

Vol. VII. No. 44.

David H. Ela, A

Office No. 19 Washin FOR ZION'S HER

UNIVERSALISM DREAD Mr. EDITOR,-I observed i the "Trumpet and Magazine, per published in Bostou, an art doxy and the Bible weighed;" tation of an article published i the caption "Universalism and Such a singular production with; and I would take no not to show your numerous re

author, (who by the way, is no of the above named paper,) for be "light stuff," when weighed If he did not, he must be exce But what does he do on se Zion's Herald in which Unive ble are contrasted? Does he s does not contain the truth? Universalism and the Bible are By no means. Here he has e

which Universalists usually tre

ligious subjects. I conclude fi

caption to be true. But he go rhansodies against the Method not to be " put down" by such u and false assertions. In the first place, he quotes from the Herald, and then say say about this is, that it is a t tion of Universalism." But w so then? The assertion is p The reader will perceive that produced; and probably the r them scarce. Sound argumen mong Universalists. If the Ed

has arguments, let him pres But there are some things in duction which we purpose to The contradictions, and incom

are so numerous, we hardly k 1. It asserts "Universalist lievers will be damned as the But do not the Scriptures decl dying in their unbelief, "Shal lasting fire," &c., i. e. be damı

2. That the "Methodists at class of people from the way proving that the Bible conta

Wonderful argument. 3. That the Methodists are lieving." As to their being u ing to say. Let the "keen-Trumpet judge in this matte lieving, for they do not believe They would believe in Deism

4. That Methodists will n as bad as they are. "In ( have no doubt they will be co to the slander and misrepre salists for their conversion. them in his own good time.' salist preaching agree with th Methodists are all going to them with such vituperative l

5. That there will be repe "Then Avery will repent, ar of their preachers who was the state of Georgia." John to glory and is praising God according to Mr. Whittemore Curious doctrine this! If t has less to do with the Bible May we be delivered from su

6. That "Universalists be and hells mentioned in the I tion. Directly the reverse lieves it?

7. That the "Methodists fo Wesley instead of the Bible." ly false. The Methodists far as they followed the Bible nothing disturbs Universalis up their belief beside the the Bible makes it wither. show the truth of my caption Universalism dreads the light.

the balance, it is found want

FOR ZION'S H IS THIS RI It is a fact, that many men and of other churches, take entire exclusion of all religi most of these political paper

the best you can of them, a cause of piety. Their gener judice the minds of their nevolent objects in which t and some of them give full itors are infidels in sentimer warn their readers to take gulled by Missionary Agen is, it is next to impossible to give one cent to the Missio nevolent object. When you of their taking a religious p cuse, which has been put in party papers, that Zion's He the Baptist Register, and the server, all meddle with polit must not touch one of them their families will be pollute these papers tell us that the as pious and worthy a sect i and that all the stir made

persecution. Many professo

t to these editors, whom